THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
FEDERAL REGISTER
OF THE UNITED STATES 1934
VOLUME 17 NUMBER 11
Washington, Wednesday, January 16, 1952

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter A—Meat Inspection Regulations

PART 7—FACILITIES FOR INSPECTION

CHARGES TO BE MADE FOR COST OF INSPECTION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for 1952 under the heading Bureau of Animal Industry, and the act of March 4, 1907, as amended (21 U. S. C. 71, et seq.), Title 9 Chapter I, Subchapter A, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended by adding a new § 7.7 to Part 7 reading as follows, effective immediately:

§ 7.7 *Department to be reimbursed for cost of inspection in excess of service provided by appropriated funds.* Persons who desire inspection service in excess of that which can be financed by appropriated funds shall sufficiently in advance request the inspector in charge or his assistant to furnish such service and shall reimburse the Bureau for such service in the amount of $120.00 per man per established work-week or fraction thereof. An additional charge of $0.24 shall be made for each hour of such service which occurs between the hours of 6:00 p. m. and 6:00 a. m. This rate does not cover overtime or holiday services furnished. Such services are covered in § 7.4.

Under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, the Department is authorized to accept reimbursement from federally inspected packers for meat inspection services in excess of those which can be provided by appropriated funds. Appropriated funds for Federal meat inspection service are not sufficient to cover the cost of inspection of the total production at federally inspected plants. The foregoing regulations are promulgated to provide for collection of fees to meet such expenses and should be made effective immediately in order to enable the Department promptly to furnish inspection to cover seasonal increases in production and expanding production generally. Accordingly, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and it is found that good cause exists under said section 4 for making the regulations effective less than 30 days after their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Ch. 2907, 34 Stat. 1264, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689; 19 U. S. C. 1306, 21 U. S. C. 89)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of January 1952.

[SEAL] C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-557; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 25—INDIANS

Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

Subchapter E—Credit to Indians

PART 21—GENERAL CREDIT TO INDIANS

LOANS TO NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIANS

On November 3, 1951, there was published in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of intention to add a new § 21.18. Interested persons were given opportunity to participate in preparing the proposed section by submitting their views and data or arguments in writing to Dillon S. Myer, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days from the date of the publication of the notice of intention in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER. The views and data or arguments submitted by interested persons having been duly considered and the 30 day period for submittal thereof having expired, § 21.18 of said regulations is promulgated to read as hereinafter indicated:

§ 21.18 *Loans to Navajo and Hopi Indians.* Loans to the Navajo and Hopi Tribes, or any member or association of members thereof, from the loan fund authorized by the act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 45) shall be subject to the regulations of this part, except that the interest rate on any loans made to refinance loans received from the revolving fund authorized by the acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986) and June 26, 1936

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FEDERAL REGISTER

Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U. S. C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended June 19, 1937.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for $1.50 per month or $15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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(49 Stat. 1967), as amended and supplemented, shall be at the rate of interest specified in the original loan agreement.

(Sec. 4, 64 Stat. 45; 25 U. S. C. 634)

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-529; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter B—Claims and Accounts

PART 535—PAYMENT OF BILLS AND ACCOUNTS

CERTIFICATION

Rescind §§ 535.1 and 535.3 and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

§ 535.1 *Certification, general*—(a) *By creditor.* A voucher for funds disbursed will be made out in full before being certified by a public creditor. The original voucher must be signed and certified to in the space provided in the voucher form by the creditor or by his duly authorized agent, except when such certification is made on the creditor's invoice.

(b) *Vendor's certificate*—(1) *General certificate.* The following certificate will be furnished by the vendor on his invoice or on Form 1034:

I certify that the above bill is correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

See MS Comp. Gen. A 51607, A 49009, May 1, 1950. The certificate will be signed by the vendor or his duly authorized agent in ink or indelible pencil, showing the title of the signer.

(2) *Posted tank wagon or barge prices.* Where a contract provides that deliveries of gasoline, fuel oil, etc., are to be invoiced to the Government at the posted service station (tank wagon or barge) prices in effect at the time and place of delivery, the certificate prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is sufficient. However, where a contract calls for the certified posted tank wagon price of fuel oil on invoices, a certificate substantially as follows will be added to the invoice or voucher in addition to the certificate prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph:

I certify that tank wagon (or barge, service station, etc.) price, at date and point of delivery, is as stated herein.

See MS. Comp. Gen. B 33371, May 29, 1943; B 49307, May 28, 1945; A 51607, A 49009, May 1, 1950.

(c) *Form in which vendor's certificate will be furnished and signed.* The certificate to be used on the voucher may be printed, stamped, typed, or written on a vendor's bill of sale or invoice and must be signed (in original only) by the vendor or duly authorized representative. The duly authorized representative should include his title in signing the certificate. Such title need not be that of an officer of a corporate vendor, but may be that of any authorized representative, for example "Chief Clerk." In cases where it is physically impossible to include the additional certificate on the face of the invoice, the certificate will be placed on the reverse. Additional (separate) sheets for duplicates, or copies of certifications only will not be accepted by the General Accounting Office. Under no conditions will the certificate on invoices attached to Government vouchers be signed in blank or at any time prior to the submission of the invoice, but only after delivery or performance by the claimant. To do so may result in the submission of a false claim against the Government for which the person signing the certificate may be held liable under the law. Carbon impressions of the vendor's general certificate, signed in ink or indelible pencil, may be accepted on vendor's invoices or bills of sale, provided necessary precautions are taken to line out any signatures which might appear on other copies of such instruments submitted, thereby precluding the possibility of duplicate payments. The certificate also may be placed on the vouchers. See MS. Comp. Gen. A 51607, A 49009, May 1, 1950, and A 49009, July 16, 1943.

(d) *Zones to be stated on vouchers covering payments for gasoline under Federal Supply Schedule contracts.* The zone in which delivery was made will be stated on vouchers covering payments for gasoline under Federal Supply Schedule contracts, where such zone deliveries are specified in such contracts and noted on purchase orders or other procuring instruments.

§ 535.3 *Certification and receipt when payment is made in currency.* (a) Payment in currency will not be made to the holder of a power of attorney or to a holder of an instrument operating as a transfer or an assignment.

(b) If payment in currency is made to an incorporated or unincorporated company, the money will be delivered and the voucher certified to and receipted by a duly authorized officer or agent of the company. The certificate and receipt will be signed with the company name, followed by the autograph signature of the officer, with his title, or of the agent to whom the money was delivered.

(c) If payment in currency is made to an individual or to a copartnership doing business under a company title, the certificate and receipt will be signed with the company name, followed by the autograph signature of the individual proprietor or of one of the members of the firm with the words "proprietor" or "one of the proprietors" affixed thereto.

(d) If payment in currency is made to a copartnership doing business as such, the certificate and receipt will be signed with the firm's usual signature by one of the members of the firm, who will be required to affix his own signature as "one of the firm."

(e) If payment in currency is made to an individual creditor, the certificate and receipt will be signed by him in person.

(f) If a voucher is paid by check no receipt will be required, but if paid in cash a receipt must be obtained.

[SR's 35-3210-5 and 35-3210-10, May 11, 1951] (R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-574; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, Supplementary Regulation 10]

CPR 34—SERVICES

SR 10—LAUNDRIES IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Supplementary Regulation 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 establishes dollars and cents prices per pound for wholesale laundering services to hotels for hotel house items in Dade County, Florida.

For the past two years the earnings of Dade County suppliers of these services have been decreasing, despite stable volume of sales. Sharply increased costs of materials and labor have brought the average earnings in this area down substantially so that for 1951, earnings appear to be a small fraction of what they were in 1949 or 1950.

The increased ceiling prices established by this supplementary regulation are applicable only to certain wholesale laundry services supplied to hotels. This ceiling price increase represents an average 20 percent increase over previous ceiling prices on flat work supplied to hotels. However, based on the 1951 volume of business, the ceiling price increase will permit the laundry industry in this area to increase its earnings by 1.4 percent in order to offset the substantial decrease which has occurred since 1949. The increased revenue which may result to the laundry industry in this area from the increased ceiling prices established by this supplementary regulation should remove the necessity for increasing retail ceiling prices to consumers at the present time.

In the formulation of this supplementary regulation, the Director has consulted insofar as practicable with representative suppliers of these services, including representatives of trade associations, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the increases permitted by this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this regulation does.
2. Relationship to Ceiling Price Regulation 34.
3. Ceiling prices.
4. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Supp. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Supp. 2101-2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* This regulation fixes dollars and cents ceiling prices per pound for wholesale laundering service to hotels in Dade County, Florida, for hotel flat work items.

SEC. 2. *Relationship to Ceiling Price Regulation 34.* All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended (including the filing requirements of section 18 thereof) except as changed by the pricing provisions of this supplementary regulation, shall remain in effect with respect to suppliers of laundry services subject to this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 3. *Ceiling prices.* (a) The ceiling prices which may be charged by sellers of wholesale laundering services to hotels located in Dade County, Florida, for hotel flat work items shall be 8¢ per pound for the first 50 pounds of each pickup and 6¢ per pound for each additional pound of each such pickup.

SEC. 4. *Definitions.* (a) As used in this supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 34:

(1) "Hotel" means an establishment which holds itself out to the public as a place providing lodging for compensation.

(2) "Each pickup" means each call made at each hotel by a supplier of laundry services subject to this supplementary regulation to pick up laundry for processing.

Effective date. This order shall become effective January 21, 1952.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Office of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-676; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 10:59 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 118]

CPR 118—PRODUCERS OF BOLTS, NUTS, SCREWS, OR RIVETS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 118 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes ceiling prices for sales of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets by producers of such products and for conversion services furnished by such persons. In general, the term "bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets" includes industrial fasteners manufactured from ferrous or nonferrous metals. This regulation, however, does not apply to sales of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets as pole line hardware for use in transmission or distribution line construction or maintenance, sales by a manufacturer of motor vehicles or farm equipment as replacement or repair parts, or sales of any bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets which are made complete or in their first operation on hand or automatic screw machines and which are not customarily sold on a list and discount basis.

There are about 220 producers covered by this regulation and they manufacture approximately 400,000 different kinds of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets. Some firms make a wide range of items while others concentrate their output in a relatively few lines. Although many firms engage only in the production and sale of bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets, there are some which produce other products or which are part of corporate organizations engaged in other activities, and whose industrial fastener output constitutes a relatively small part of their total production.

The products covered by this regulation are used in every kind of industrial and farm machinery; in automotive, transportation, and communication equipment of all sorts; and in household appliances, furniture, and furnishings. Virtually every piece of military equipment from the smallest sidearm to the largest battleship contains some kind of bolt, nut, screw or rivet. In view of the importance of these products, it is imperative that ceiling prices be maintained at levels which will achieve the objectives of the stabilization program and encourage the high rate of production needed for the defense effort.

This regulation establishes ceiling prices at the level of prices which prevailed during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive. Although detailed studies have not been made, information presently available indicates that for the industry as a whole this level is substantially the same as that which would be achieved through the application of the pricing formulas set forth in Ceiling Price Regulation 22—Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation. Inasmuch as there have been no material changes in costs since the period specified and the industry has maintained a high rate of output, the ceiling prices provided for herein are, in the opinion of the Director, generally fair and equitable and in accord with the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Although this regulation employs a "freeze" technique similar to that set forth in the General Ceiling Price Regu-

lation, i. e. each producer must determine his ceiling prices by reference to the price he charged during the base period, the various ceiling price determining methods set forth reflect the customary practices of the industry. In addition, the regulation permits the use of customary pricing formulas (applied on the basis of base period costs) in the determination of ceiling prices for products which were not sold during the base period. It will eliminate, therefore, some of the difficulties which have arisen under the GCPR and will lighten the burden of administration in this area.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director has given due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability. In the judgment of the Director, the ceiling prices established in this regulation are not below the lower of the prices prevailing just before the issuance of this regulation or the prices prevailing during the period January 25, 1951, to February 24, 1951, inclusive.

In formulating this regulation, the Director consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

The provisions of this ceiling price regulation and their effect upon business practices, cost practices, or means or aids to distribution in the industry have been considered. It is believed that no changes in such practices or methods have been effected. To the extent, however, that the provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in such practices or methods, such provisions are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of the regulation and to effectuate the policies of the act.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices.
3. Customary price differentials and terms of sale.
4. Ceiling prices for conversion services.
5. Applications for establishment of ceiling prices.
6. Petitions for amendment.
7. Adjustable pricing.
8. Excise, sales or similar taxes.
9. Transfers of business.
10. Record-keeping requirements.
11. Interpretations.
12. Prohibitions.
13. Evasions.
14. Supplementary regulations.
15. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 15 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C., App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title VI, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does*—(a) *Persons covered.* (1) This regulation applies to any person who produces "bolts, nuts, screws or rivets" (this term is defined in section 15 of this regulation) and who engages in any of the transactions covered by this regulation.

(2) This regulation also applies, insofar as his purchases are concerned, to any person who acts as a buyer in any of the transactions covered by this regulation.

(b) *Transactions covered.* (1) This regulation applies to all of the following transactions, including any such transactions which may be export sales or sales for export:

(i) All of your sales of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets produced by you or produced by another person for you from materials owned by you;

(ii) All of your sales of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets purchased by you;

(iii) All of your sales of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets imported by you; and

(iv) All of your sales of "conversion services" (this term is defined in section 4).

(2) This regulation, however, does not apply to any of the following transactions even though made by a producer otherwise covered by this regulation:

(i) Sales of any bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets as "pole line hardware" for use in transmission or distribution line construction or maintenance;

(ii) Sales of any bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets by a manufacturer of motor vehicles or farm equipment as replacement or repair parts;

(iii) Sales of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets which are made complete or in their first operation on hand or automatic screw machines and which are not customarily sold on a list and discount basis.

(c) *Geographical applicability.* This regulation applies in the forty-eight States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

SEC. 2. *Ceiling prices*—(a) *General provisions.* (1) Paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section set forth methods by which you must determine your ceiling price for any of your transactions covered by this regulation. In determining your ceiling price, you must use the first of these methods available to you. If you cannot use any of these methods, you must file an application with OPS in accordance with section 5 of this regulation.

(2) You must adjust any ceiling price determined in accordance with the provisions of this section to reflect your customary price differentials and terms of sale as set forth in section 3 of this regulation.

(3) The base period referred to in this section is the period from December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

(b) *Price lists.* Your ceiling price for any bolt, nut, screw, or rivet included on a published price list which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, is the price calculated by using the applicable list price and discounts set forth on your published price list and discount sheets in effect on that date.

(c) *Base period prices.* If you cannot determine a ceiling price in accordance with paragraph (b), your ceiling price for any bolt, nut, screw, or rivet is the highest price at which you contracted in writing during the base period to sell the same product in the same quantity to the same class of purchaser. If you did not make any such contract to sell, your ceiling price is the highest price at which you made an offer in writing during the base period to sell the same product in the same quantity to the same class of purchaser. If you did not make any such contract or offer, your ceiling price is the highest price set forth on the price sheet, if any, used by you during the base period for pricing sales of the same product in the same quantity to the same class of purchaser.

(d) *Formula prices.* (1) If you cannot determine a ceiling price in accordance with paragraphs (b) or (c), your ceiling price for any bolt, nut, screw or rivet is the price determined in accordance with the formula which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, for pricing the same or a similar product. You must apply such formula in exactly the same manner as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must use the metal and materials costs, straight time labor rates, burden and overhead rates, machine hour rates, other cost factors, and profit markups which were in effect for you on that date and you may not include any cost increases occurring after that date. If, however, you purchase a partially completed item or subcontract any operations, you may include the price you paid for such item or service to the extent that it does not exceed the ceiling price established by OPS.

(2) In determining a ceiling price in accordance with this paragraph, you may apply your formula on the basis of an estimate of the time and material which will be required to produce the quantity ordered, but such estimate must be made in accordance with your customary practice as of January 25, 1951, and must be based upon the production experience you would have used in applying your formula on that date.

SEC. 3. *Customary price differentials and terms of sale*—(a) *Class of purchaser differentials.* Your ceiling price determined in accordance with section 2 must reflect all jobber, distributor, producer, special customer and other class of purchaser differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(b) *Quantity and other price differentials.* Your ceiling price determined in accordance with section 2 must reflect all quantity and other price differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(c) *Delivery terms and allowances.* You must sell your bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets on the same basis as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must comply with the following provisions:

(1) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on an f. o. b. shipping point basis or on a delivered price basis with actual transportation charges collect and allowed, you may make similar sales on the same terms

and you need not make any deductions in the ceiling prices established in section 2 on account of transportation costs paid by the buyer.

(2) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on a delivered basis (either by paying all transportation charges or making delivery in your own trucks), you must make similar sales on the same terms. If you do not do so, you must reduce the ceiling prices established in section 2 by the amount of any transportation costs paid by the buyer. If a purchaser requests shipment by a more expensive method than the method you would have used on January 25, 1951, you may add to the ceiling price established in section 2 the difference between the cost of the method of shipment you would have used on January 25, 1951, and the cost of the method of shipment actually used.

(3) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on an f. o. b. shipping point basis with an allowance for all or a portion of the transportation costs paid by the purchaser, you must make similar sales on the same terms and you must reduce the ceiling prices established in section 2 by an amount determined in accordance with your customary practice. You must, however, calculate such amount on the basis of the transportation charges in effect at the time of shipment.

(d) *Credit and other terms of sale.* You must adjust the ceiling price determined in accordance with section 2 to reflect all cash discounts which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, and such price must carry all guarantees, servicing terms, and other applicable conditions of sale which you had in effect on that date. You may make a charge for extension of credit to a purchaser if you customarily made a charge therefor on January 25, 1951, but the amount of such charge must not be greater than that which you had in effect on that date.

SEC. 4. *Ceiling prices for conversion services*—(a) *General provisions.* Paragraph (b) of this section sets forth methods for determining your ceiling prices for conversion services. As used in this regulation, the term "conversion service" means the service performed by you in producing any bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets from material owned by another person. If you cannot use any of the pricing methods set forth in paragraph (b), you must file an application with OPS in accordance with section 5 of this regulation.

(b) *Ceiling prices.* Your ceiling price for any conversion service is the price determined in accordance with the first of the following methods which is applicable to the transaction you are pricing:

(1) If you supplied the same conversion service in the base period, your ceiling price is the highest price you charged, for the service supplied in that period. You supplied the "same conversion service" in the base period if during that period you produced, contracted in writing to produce, or offered in writing to produce the same quantity and kind of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets involved in the service you are pricing from the same kind of material furnished by your customer.

(2) If you cannot determine a ceiling price in accordance with subparagraph (1), your ceiling price is the price determined in accordance with the formula which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, for pricing the same or a similar conversion service. You must apply such formula in exactly the same manner as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must use the straight time labor rates, burden and overhead rates, machine hour rates, other cost factors, and profit markups which were in effect for you on that date and you may not include any cost increases occurring after that date. In determining a ceiling price in accordance with this subparagraph you may apply your formula on the basis of an estimate of the time involved in furnishing the service you are pricing, but such estimate must be made in accordance with your customary practice as of January 25, 1951, and must be based on the production experience you would have used on that date.

SEC. 5. *Applications for establishment of ceiling prices.* (a) If you are a producer of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets (other than a transferee described in section 9) who was not in business on January 25, 1951, or if for any other reason you cannot otherwise determine a ceiling price for any transactions covered by this regulation, you must apply to OPS for the establishment of a ceiling price or pricing formula.

(1) Any application pursuant to this section must be filed by registered mail with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. and must contain the following information: Your name and address; the location of your plant; a description of the bolts, nuts, screws or rivets or conversion service for which a ceiling price is to be established; a statement of the reasons why you are unable to determine a ceiling price under the provisions of this regulation; a proposed ceiling price or pricing formula; and a detailed statement of the factors used by you in calculating such price or formula.

(2) Any ceiling price or pricing formula established by OPS pursuant to this section will be in line with the ceiling prices or pricing formulae otherwise established in this regulation.

(3) After receipt of an application pursuant to this section OPS may approve or disapprove your proposed ceiling price or pricing formula, establish a different ceiling price or pricing formula, or request additional information. Pending any such action, you may sell the product or service covered by your application at your proposed ceiling price provided that you agree with the purchaser to refund the amount, if any, by which such price exceeds the ceiling price established by OPS. If OPS has not acted on your application within 30 days of the receipt thereof, your proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to be established for all deliveries made between the date you mailed your application to OPS and the date of any order issued by OPS disposing of your application.

(b) If you are required to file an application pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and do not do so, OPS may issue an order establishing a ceiling price or pricing formula for you. Any ceiling price provided for by such order will be in line with the ceiling prices otherwise established in this regulation and will apply to all deliveries for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established by this regulation, including deliveries completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation or of the various penalties for your failure to do so.

SEC. 6. *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised.

SEC. 7. *Adjustable pricing.* Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person making a contract or offer to sell a product or service covered by this regulation at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at time of delivery. No person, however, may deliver or agree to deliver such product or service at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in a ceiling price after delivery.

SEC. 8. *Excise, sales or similar taxes.* Any person may collect, in addition to the ceiling prices established by this regulation, any excise, sales, or similar tax imposed upon him by reason of his sales of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets covered by this regulation if he is not prohibited by law from making such collection and if he states separately from his selling prices the amount of the tax collected.

SEC. 9. *Transfers of business.* If the business or assets of a producer of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets are sold after the issuance date of this regulation and the transferee carries on the production of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets in the plant included in such transfer, the ceiling price of the transferee for bolts, nuts, screws or rivets produced in such plant shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to, the transferee all records of the transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 10. *Record-keeping requirements*—(a) *Base period records.* You must prepare and preserve for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for two years thereafter, all records necessary to determine whether you have computed your ceiling prices correctly, including but not limited to:

(1) A copy of your price lists and price sheets, if any, which you had in effect on January 25, 1951;

(2) Records showing your formulas, if any, in effect on January 25, 1951, and the formulas, if any, used in computing your ceiling prices under this regulation. Such records should include the factors used in applying such formulas and all appropriate work sheets and documents substantiating such factors; and

(3) Records showing the extra charges, quantity discounts, class of purchaser differentials, delivery terms, cash terms, guarantees and service terms, and other terms and conditions of sale which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(b) *Current records.* Every person making a sale of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets or a conversion service covered by this regulation must keep for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization, for a period of two years, accurate records of each such sale showing: The date thereof; the name and address of the seller and buyer; a description of the product or conversion service sold or purchased; the quantity of each product sold or purchased; the point of shipment; the price charged or paid; the extras, if any charged and paid; the terms of sale; and the disposition of transportation charges. Retention of an invoice issued in connection with the sale of bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets or a conversion service will be considered compliance with this provision if such invoice contains all of the information listed in this paragraph.

SEC. 11. *Interpretations.* If you have any doubt as to the meaning of this regulation, you should write to the Division Counsel, Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Washington 25, D. C., for an interpretation. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further information on obtaining official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

SEC. 12. *Prohibitions.* You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell or deliver, and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy or receive from you at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation, and you shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

SEC. 13. *Evasion.* Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data.

SEC. 14. *Supplementary Regulations.* The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying or supplementing this regulation as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 15. *Definitions.* When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) "Base period" means the period December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

(b) "Bolts, nuts, screws or rivets" (1) includes the following products when manufactured from ferrous or nonferrous metals:

(i) Machine bolts, carriage bolts, lag bolts, plow bolts, step bolts, elevator bolts, tap bolts, coupling bolts, tire bolts, stove bolts, cap screws, set screws, machine screws, wood screws, tapping screws, solid rivets, American standard regular nuts, American standard heavy nuts, American standard light nuts, machine screw nuts, stove bolt nuts and also every similar industrial fastener manufactured by any process to any specification whatsoever; and

(ii) Threaded studs of all types, socket head and recessed head bolts and screws, blank bolts, track bolts, track bolt nuts, frog bolts, switch bolts, gage rods, screw spikes, lock nuts, speed nuts, wing nuts, thumb nuts, acorn nuts, cap nuts, clinch-nuts, pre-assembled lock washer screws and nuts, binding screws, split rivets, tubular rivets, blind rivets other than explosive, clevis pins, wire spokes, spoke nipples, all of the foregoing when manufactured by any process to any specification whatsoever; and

(iii) Miscellaneous headed, threaded, punched, bent or cut off products when manufactured by a person who is otherwise a producer of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets by use of any machine customarily used in the manufacture of any headed or punched product mentioned in (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) The term "bolts, nuts, screws or rivets" does not include explosive rivets, wire nails, cut nails, cut tacks, brads, cotter pins, washers, pipe fittings, pipe plugs (other than socket pipe plugs), solid and flexible staybolts, expansion or toggle bolts when sold with shield or expansion nuts.

(c) "Class of purchaser" refers to your practice of charging different prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers. Such practice may be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the purchaser (for instance, distributor, manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber, retailer, mail order house, government agency, public institution, or individual consumer), or on the location of the purchaser, the quantity purchased by him, or whether he purchased for cash or credit. If you have followed the practice of giving an individual buyer a price differing from that charged others, that buyer constitutes a separate class of purchaser.

(d) "OPS" means the Office of Price Stabilization.

(e) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or other government or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the foregoing.

(f) "Price sheets" means any document distributed to your salesmen or other employees setting forth prices for any bolts, nuts, screws, or rivets.

(g) "Producer" means any person who manufactures any bolts, nuts, screws or rivets.

(h) "You" means any producer who engages in any transactions covered by this regulation.

Effective date. The effective date of this regulation is January 21, 1952.

NOTE: All record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-677; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 10:59 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 119]

CPR 119—MECHANICAL PRECISION SPRINGS, METAL STAMPINGS AND SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 119 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes manufacturers' ceiling prices for mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products.

The products covered by this regulation are used as component parts in automobiles, trucks and airplanes; in agricultural and industrial machinery of all sorts; and in many consumers' articles. Mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products are made from many different metals and alloys by a number of different operations; they may be relatively simple or highly complex in design; their weight may be measured in grams or pounds; and all are made according to the customer's specifications. The producers range in size from small organizations employing only a few persons to large companies with several hundred employees.

From January 26, 1951 to May 4, 1951, ceiling prices for producers of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products were established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Ceiling Price Regulation 30, which was issued on May 4, 1951, also has been applicable to these producers. At present these producers have the option of pricing under either the GCPR or CPR 30. However, the provisions of

these regulations are not well adapted to the traditional formula pricing techniques prevailing in these industries. In view of the fact that these manufacturers make very few repetitive sales, the pricing methods of the GCPR cannot be used with facility since it requires the use of December 19, 1950 through January 25, 1951 prices as ceiling prices. Since mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products are made in accordance with customers' specifications, the type and quantities of materials and labor vary greatly with each job and thus it is difficult for manufacturers of these products to determine their material and labor cost adjustment factors under CPR 30.

Since the producers of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products use a formula technique in pricing their commodities, this regulation requires them to use March 15, 1951 costs and the method of determining price by relation to costs which they had in effect in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 in order to determine their ceiling prices. The cut-off date of March 15, 1951 has been chosen because it is the same date used to determine the cost under CPR 30 of labor and of the component materials used by these manufacturers in their production activities. In the case of products not previously manufactured which are the same as those produced during the period July 1, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation, production experience in that period is to be used in calculating a ceiling price. In the absence of such production experience, this regulation permits the use of estimates in determining a ceiling price for the first run of the item ordered after the effective date and requires a recomputation on the basis of actual production experience acquired during that "trial run". The price thus recomputed is the ceiling price for all subsequent sales of the same item.

This regulation exempts from price control those "small orders" whose dollar value is less than $200.00 for mechanical precision springs, $500.00 for metal stampings, and $400.00 for screw machine products. In no event may the total dollar value of orders exempted in any calendar quarter exceed the total dollar amount of such "small orders" sales in any quarter during the period February 1, 1950 through January 31, 1951.

Since approximately 70 percent of the total number of orders placed with these industries involve amounts within the limits of this exemption, and since these exempted orders account for less than 10 percent of the total dollar amount of sales, individual formula pricing of these small orders would impose an undue administrative burden. The effect of these small orders on the price levels of these industries is insignificant. The limitation on the dollar amount of such small orders should prevent this exemption from being used as a device to evade the regulation.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable to buyers and sellers alike, and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

In formulating this regulation, the Director consulted with industry advisory committees for the mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products industries. In substance, this regulation embodies the recommendations of these committees.

Every effort has been made to conform this regulation to existing business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution. Insofar as any provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids in distribution, such provisions are found by the Director of Price Stabilization to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of this regulation.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in the furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Sales and sellers covered by this regulation.
2. Small order exemption.
3. Ceiling prices.
4. Ceiling prices—commodities that cannot be priced under section 3.
5. Taxes.
6. Terms and conditions of sale.
7. Transfers of business or stock in trade.
8. Petitions for amendment.
9. Modification of proposed ceiling prices by the Director of Price Stabilization.
10. Adjustable pricing.
11. Records.
12. Reports.
13. Interpretations.
14. Prohibitions.
15. Evasions.
16. Supplementary regulations.
17. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 17 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110; E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *Sales and sellers covered by this regulation.* This regulation applies to you if you are a manufacturer located in the United States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii or Puerto Rico. It applies to any sale of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings and screw machine products which are made in accordance with the purchaser's specifications and are not to be used in your production of another commodity. This regulation supersedes any regulation previously issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, insofar as transactions covered by this regulation are concerned. An explanation of the terms "manufacturer", "metal stampings", "mechanical precision springs", and "screw machine products" is found in section 16 (Definitions).

SEC. 2. *Small order exemption*—(a) *Exemptions.* If you file the report required by paragraph (b) of this section, and your net sales price for a particular sale is less than the amount set forth below, that sale is not subject to the provisions of this regulation or any other regulation previously issued by the OPS.

Mechanical precision springs	$200.00
Metal stampings	500.00
Screw machine products	400.00

If, after the effective date of this regulation, the total amount which you charge during any calendar quarter for exempted sales equals the highest total amount which you charged for such sales in any calendar quarter during the period February 1, 1950 through January 31, 1951, the exemptions set forth in this section shall not apply to any of your subsequent sales during the calendar quarter involved.

(b) *Reports.* The exemptions set forth in paragraph (a) shall not be applicable to you until you file with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report by registered mail. This report may be filed on OPS Form 129, which may be obtained from your nearest OPS Office. This report shall contain the following information:

(1) The calendar quarter in the period February 1, 1950 through January 31, 1951 in which you had the highest total dollar amount of sales exempted by paragraph (a).

(2) Your total dollar value of sales exempted by paragraph (a) for the calendar quarter which you have selected.

SEC. 3. *Ceiling prices*—(a) *Commodities for which you have previous production experience.* In the case of a commodity which you have manufactured one or more times during the period July 1, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation, you determine your ceiling price in accordance with the provisions of this section on the basis of your previous production experience for that commodity. The resulting ceiling price is applicable to all of your subsequent sales of the same commodity to a purchaser of the same class. Your ceiling price for the other classes of purchasers is determined by adjusting this ceiling price to reflect the differential between the two classes of purchasers which you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, as shown by your written records. If you had no differential between these two classes of purchasers in effect in that period, as shown by your written records, you must determine your ceiling price under section 4. An explanation of the terms "class of purchaser" and "purchaser of the same class" is found in section 16 (Definitions).

(b) *Commodities for which you do not have previous production experience—trial run.* Where you have not previously manufactured a commodity during the period July 1, 1951, to the effective date of this regulation, you determine your ceiling price, in accordance with the provisions of this section, on the basis of your previous production experience for the most comparable commodity. Upon the second sale of the commodity being priced you recompute your ceiling price on the basis of your

production experience for the first sale. The ceiling price for your second sale is applicable to all of your subsequent sales of the same commodity to a purchaser of the same class. Your ceiling price for the other classes of purchasers is determined by adjusting this ceiling price to reflect the differential between the two classes of purchasers which you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, as shown by your written records. If you had no differential between these two classes of purchasers in effect in this period, as shown by your written records, you must determine your ceiling price under section 4.

(c) *Price determining method.* You determine your ceiling price by using the method of determining price by relation to costs which your written records show you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, for determining the price of commodities of the same or similar type. This means that your overhead rates, rates for general administrative and selling expenses, profit mark-up, discounts and allowances, and any other bases of computing price by relation to cost must be determined by the same method which your written records show were in effect in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, with respect to the commodity being priced. You must apply this price determining method in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d) through (j) of this section using March 15, 1951, costs.

(d) *Direct labor costs*—(1) *Method of determining direct labor costs.* You determine direct labor costs by multiplying the straight-time labor rate for each classification of labor in effect on March 15, 1951 (see subparagraph (2) of this paragraph) by the estimated number of clock hours of that classification of labor. You base this estimate of the number of clock hours on previous production experience. If, in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, you used an average rate to determine labor costs, you determine labor costs by using the method of computing the average in effect during that period, and labor rates determined in accordance with subparagraph (2).

(2) *Labor rates.* In determining allowable direct labor costs you use the rate in your plant for each classification of labor that was in effect on March 15, 1951. If you require the use of labor of a classification not employed by you in your plant on March 15, 1951, you use as the rate for that classification of labor the rate in effect on March 15, 1951 in the locality in which the manufacturing is to be performed. If labor of that classification was not employed in that locality on March 15, 1951, you use the rate in effect on March 15, 1951 in the most comparable locality as accurately as you are able to determine that rate by the use of reasonable diligence.

(3) *Overtime and shift premium.* In calculating a ceiling price computed by formula, you use as elements of the formula only straight-time labor rates. After you have calculated a ceiling price in this way, you may add an amount for overtime or shift premium if that will be required to produce the commodity. If you cannot determine the amount of overtime or shift premium cost for each commodity, you may allocate your overtime or shift premium over your production by using the same method which you used in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, as shown by your written records.

The amount to be added for overtime or shift premium is determined by multiplying the estimated number of overtime or shift premium hours which you expect will be required to produce the commodity by the overtime or shift premium rate in your plant, for each classification of labor that was in effect on March 15, 1951. If you require the use of labor of a classification not employed by you in your plant on March 15, 1951, you use the overtime or shift premium rate for that classification of labor in effect on March 15, 1951 in the locality in which the manufacturing is to be performed. If labor of that classification was not employed in that locality on March 15, 1951, you use the overtime and shift premium rate in effect on March 15, 1951 in the most comparable locality, as accurately as you are able to determine that rate by the use of reasonable diligence.

(e) *Material costs.* You determine the allowable cost of purchased raw materials, processed and fabricated materials, and parts or subassemblies as follows: Multiply your March 15, 1951 cost for each material, part or subassembly not in excess of the applicable ceiling price by the estimated quantity of that material, part or subassembly. You base your estimate of the quantity of the material, part or subassembly which is to be used in the production of the commodity upon your previous production experience.

(f) *Subcontracted services.* If you have materials processed or parts made by a subcontractor, you use your March 15, 1951 cost for such services, not in excess of the aplicable ceiling price.

(g) *Expendable tools, etc.* To the extent that your January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, price determining method includes, or is based upon, prices paid for expendable tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, molds, patterns or workholding devices, you use your March 15, 1951 cost for such items, not in excess of the applicable ceiling price.

(h) *March 15, 1951 cost.* To determine the March 15, 1951 cost to you for materials, parts, subassemblies, subcontracted services or expendable tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, molds, patterns or workholding devices, you use the first of the following prices available to you. In no event may the price you use be in excess of the ceiling price under the applicable ceiling price regulation. If you use subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) or (7) of this paragraph, you must disregard any price based upon a departure from your normal buying practices. Such a departure would include quantities smaller than those you usually purchase or contract for, or use of a more distant or different class of supplier (other than the United States). For example you must disregard any price based upon a change in your source of supply from one manufacturer to another, from a manufacturer to a reseller or warehouseman or from a domestic to a foreign source of supply. If you are unable to determine your March 15, 1951 cost in accordance with the methods set forth in subparagraphs (1) to (7) inclusive of this paragraph, you must apply for such a determination in accordance with subparagraph (8).

(1) The exchange quotation for the nearest monthly contract as of the close of business on March 15, 1951 (or the nearest preceding date for which such a quotation is available) for any commodity traded regularly upon a commodity exchange operating under the jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Authority.

(2) The net price per unit of the material part, subassembly or expendable tool, die, jig, fixture, mold, pattern or workholding device shown on the invoice for the last delivery of the material to you prior to March 15, 1951. If, however, the delivery was received more than 30 days prior to March 15, 1951 or was pursuant to a contract bearing a firm price entered into more than 60 days prior to March 15, 1951 you may not use this subparagraph. If, within 30 days prior to March 15, 1951 you received more than one delivery of the same commodity or service, you must use an average cost for such date. You obtain this average by dividing the net amount you paid for all deliveries of the commodity or service during the 30-day period by the total number of units of the commodity or service delivered to you during each period. In obtaining this average cost you should not include any delivery made pursuant to a contract bearing a firm price entered into more than 60 days prior to March 15, 1951.

(3) The net price per unit of the commodity or service stipulated in the written contract for the commodity or service which you entered into last prior to March 15, 1951, provided that it was entered into not more than 60 days prior thereto.

(4) The net price per unit of the commodity or service stipulated in the written offer for sale of the material to you made last prior to March 15, 1951 provided that the offer was made within 60 days prior to March 15, 1951 and that you still have the written offer or obtain a copy of it from the offeror.

(5) The net price per unit of the commodity or service shown on the invoice for the last delivery of the commodity or service to you prior to March 15, 1951. You may elect not to use this method if you believe that the cost determined under this subparagraph does not reflect the appropriate cost of any commodity or service.

(6) The net price per unit of the commodity or service stipulated in the written contract for the commodity or service which you entered into last prior to March 15, 1951. You may choose not to use this method if you believe that the cost determined under this subparagraph does not reflect the appropriate cost of any commodity or service.

(7) The net price per unit of the commodity or service stipulated in the written offer for the sale of the commodity or service to you made last prior to

March 15, 1951 provided that you still have the written offer or obtain a copy of it from the offeror. You may choose not to use this method if you believe that the cost determined under this subparagraph does not reflect the appropriate cost of any commodity or service.

(8) If none of the foregoing is available to you, you must apply to the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for a determination of your March 15, 1951 costs for use in your calculations. Your report must be sent by registered mail and must refer specifically to this subparagraph. You must name the product line or category in which the commodity being priced falls and the commodity or service whose cost you wish to determine; you must propose a cost you consider appropriate based on what you would have paid for the material or service had you purchased it on March 15, 1951; you must set forth in detail your supporting reasons and why this subparagraph is applicable. Although you need not await a reply from the Director of Price Stabilization before using the increase you propose, he may at any time disapprove the increase you propose, stipulate the amount of increase which he will approve or request additional information.

(i) *Transportation costs.* If you pay any transportation costs for inbound shipments, you may add these costs to the materials cost or cost of subcontracted services determined by you under paragraphs (e) and (f). In determining these transportation costs, you must use freight rates in effect on March 15, 1951. If, in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 you had in effect a method of averaging transportation costs, you may continue to use that method. The addition of transportation costs is, of course, subject to the limitations in paragraph (h) with respect to obtaining commodities or services from normal sources of supply.

(j) *Purchaser's allowance for scrap or waste.* Where your January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 price determining method included an allowance to the purchaser for scrap or waste generated during the manufacturing process, this allowance is determined as follows:

(1) If, during the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 you determined the amount of this allowance by the current market price, you multiply the estimated quantity of scrap or waste by its market price in effect on March 15, 1951.

(2) If, during the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 you determined the amount of this allowance by a percentage of the current market price, you first multiply the market price in effect on March 15, 1951 for the scrap or waste by the percentage of the market price you were using in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 and then multiply the result by the estimated quantity of scrap or waste.

SEC. 4. *Ceiling prices—commodities that cannot be priced under section 3.* If you are unable to determine your ceiling price under section 3, your ceiling price is a price approved by OPS in line with ceiling prices established by this regulation. You may seek such approval either for specific prices or for a method of determining prices by relation to cost. If you seek approval of specific prices, you file the report required by paragraph (a) of this section. If you seek approval of a method of determining prices by relation to costs, you file the report required by paragraph (b) of this section. You must file the required report by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., before you sell, offer to sell or deliver a commodity covered by this section.

After receipt of this report, the Office of Price Stabilization may approve the proposed ceiling price or price determining method, disapprove the proposed ceiling price or price determining method, establish by order a different ceiling price or price determining method, or request further information. If, thirty days after receipt of the required report by the Office of Price Stabilization as shown by your return postal receipt, none of the actions just listed has been taken, you may treat your proposed ceiling price or proposed price determining method as approved.

The ceiling price or price determining method established in the manner just set forth is applicable to all subsequent sales and deliveries. However, if the Office of Price Stabilization determines that this price or price determining method is not in line with the level of ceiling prices established by this regulation, it may disapprove that price or price determining method at any time. This disapproval will not be retroactive as to any deliveries made before the date of such disapproval.

(a) *Report where you are proposing a specific ceiling price.* Where you are proposing a specific ceiling price, your report must contain the following information: (This information may be filed on a copy of OPS Public Form No. 90 which may be obtained from your nearest OPS office. If OPS Public Form No. 90 is used, indicate that the filing is being made under section 4 (a) of this regulation).

(1) The name and address of your company.

(2) A description of the commodity or commodities for which you seek a ceiling price. This description must include the type of commodity, model, serial number if any, and any other specifications commonly shown on invitations to bid for similar commodities.

(3) The category or categories in which the commodity or commodities fall, the most comparable category or categories dealt in by you during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation.

(4) A statement of the reasons why you cannot price the commodity or commodities under any other provisions of this regulation.

(5) A statement of your unit costs for the commodity or commodities, stating separately direct labor costs, direct materials cost, factory overhead, selling expenses, administrative expenses, any other cost factors, and profit markup. You must use March 15, 1951 costs wherever possible.

(6) A statement of your proposed prices to all classes of purchasers, together with applicable discounts and allowances to all classes of purchasers.

(7) The names, addresses, and types of businesses of your most closely competitive sellers of the same class; a statement of their ceiling prices for the most comparable commodity and their differentials to each of their classes of purchasers; and your reasons for selecting them as your most closely competitive sellers.

(8) If you are starting a new business, you must include a statement as to whether you, or the principal owner of your business, are now, or have been during the past twelve months, engaged in any capacity in the same or similar business at any other establishment. If so, you must state the trade name and address of each such establishment.

(b) *Report where you are proposing a price determining method.* Where you are proposing a price determining method, your report must contain the following information: (This report may be filed on a copy of OPS Public Form No. 91 which may be obtained from your nearest OPS office. If OPS Public Form 91 is used, indicate that the filing is being made under section 4 (b) of this regulation).

(1) The name and address of your company.

(2) A detailed description of your proposed price determining method, including all of the factors used and the manner in which they were determined and are to be applied, and a statement of the date as of which you have determined your costs.

(3) The product lines or categories whose ceiling prices you propose to establish by the use of your price determining method.

(4) A sample of prices computed in accordance with your proposed price determining method, showing in detail how there were computed.

(5) A statement of the reasons why you cannot determine your ceiling prices under any other provisions of this regulation.

(6) If you are starting a new business, you must include a statement whether you, or the principal owner of the business, are now, or have been during the past twelve months, engaged in any capacity in the same or similar business at any other establishment. If so, you must state the trade name and address of each such establishment.

(c) *Interim pricing.* Prior to receipt of approval by the OPS of your proposed ceiling price or proposed price determining method, or prior to the expiration of the thirty day period after receipt by the OPS of your application (or of any additional information that may have been requested), you may quote or charge the price proposed by you, or a price determined in accordance with your price determining method. However, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, until a price or price determining method has been established under this section, no more than 75 percent of this price or a price

determined in accordance with this method may be paid or received.

(d) *GCPR ceiling prices.* If you have established a ceiling price for a commodity covered by this section under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and if OPS has received the report (as shown by your return postal receipt) required by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, you may continue to use your ceiling price established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation until a ceiling price is established in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. *Taxes.* If a tax or tax increase is imposed on a commodity and the tax law does not forbid you to pass the tax on to your customers, you may add the tax or tax increase to your ceiling price if you separately state it on your invoice. However, if the tax was in effect during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation, and you did not charge your customers for the tax during that period, you may not do so now.

SEC. 6. *Terms and conditions of sale.* You may add to your ceiling prices only those charges or costs listed in this section. These charges or costs may be added only if you are able to show from your written records that, during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation, you charged the same class of purchaser extra for the particular charge or cost which you wish to add, and you separately state on your invoice each particular charge or cost listed in this section which you add.

(a) *Credit charges.* You must figure charges for credit by using the same rates that you last used during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation, for extension of credit involving the same amount and term.

(b) *Transportation costs.* You may not require any purchaser to pay a larger proportion of transportation costs incurred in the delivery or supply of any commodity than you last required a purchaser of the same class to pay during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation on deliveries or supplies of the same or similar types of commodities.

(c) *Telephone, telegraph, express, parcel post or freight charges.* You may add to your ceiling price your actual cost for any long distance telephone calls, telegrams, or express, parcel post or air freight charges where you incur such expenses at the request of the purchaser in order to expedite a particular order.

SEC. 7. *Transfers of business or stock in trade.* If the business, assets or stock in trade are sold or otherwise transferred after the date of issuance of this regulation, and the transferee carries on the business, or continues to deal in the same type of commodities, in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the ceiling prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 8. *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised.

SEC. 9. *Modification of proposed ceiling prices by Director of Price Stabilization.* The Director of Price Stabilization may at any time disapprove or revise ceiling prices (reported or proposed under section 4 of this regulation) so as to bring them into line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by this regulation.

SEC. 10. *Adjustable pricing.* Nothing in this regulation prohibits you from making a contract or offer to sell at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery, or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery. You may not, however, deliver or agree to deliver at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in ceiling prices after delivery.

SEC. 11. *Records*—(a) *Bases upon which ceiling prices are determined.* Every person who sells any commodity covered by this regulation shall prepare and preserve for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain in effect, and two years thereafter, accurate records of the following:

(1) The prices at which you contracted to sell each commodity during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation.

(2) Price determining methods, overhead rates, selling and administrative rates and profit markups which you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950.

(3) Detailed cost estimate sheets and other data showing your calculation of ceiling prices under this regulation.

(b) *Current records.* Every person who sells any commodity covered by this regulation shall make and keep for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years accurate records of each sale or purchase made after the effective date of this regulation. The records must show the date of the sale or purchase, the name and address of the seller and purchaser, and the price charged or paid, itemized by quantity, grade, model or type if the sale includes more than one of these. The records must indicate whether each purchase or sale is made on a f. o. b. shipping or basing point basis or on a delivered basis, and in the former case the shipping or basing point and transportation charges unless delivery is by common carrier. Records must also show all premiums, discounts, and allowances.

SEC. 12. *Reports.* On or before February 20, 1952, you shall file by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., all price determining methods which you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, for determining the selling prices of commodities covered by this regulation. This report shall include the following information for each price determining method: (This report may be filed on OPS Form 129, a copy of which may be obtained from your nearest OPS office).

(a) The types of commodities to which it applies.

(b) The overhead rates, rates for general administrative and selling expenses, profit markup, discounts and allowances, and any other basis of computing price by relation to cost used in the price determining method.

SEC. 13. *Interpretations.* If you have any doubt as to the meaning of this regulation, you should write to the District Counsel of the proper OPS District Office for an interpretation. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further, information on obtaining official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised (16 F. R. 4974).

SEC. 14. *Prohibitions.* You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell, and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy from you at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation, and you shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

SEC. 15. *Evasions.* (a) Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data.

(b) The following are specifically, but not exclusively, among the means and devices prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section and are itemized here only to lessen the frequency of interpretative inquiries which experience indicates are likely to be made in this industry under the general evasion provisions:

(1) Paying, or requiring the payment of, a purchase commission, if the sum of the commission and the purchase price exceeds the ceiling price.

(2) Entering into a joint venture with any other person subject to this regula-

tion for cross-selling, cross-purchasing or cross-servicing.

(3) Requiring a purchaser to buy any commodity or service as the condition of the sale of a commodity covered by this regulation.

(4) Reducing the period of any guaranty or warranty of performance in effect during the period March 15, 1951, to the effective date of this regulation.

(5) Eliminating or reducing any delivery, maintenance, repair, replacement or installation service in effect during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation.

(6) Granting less than a reasonable allowance for commodities received in trade.

(7) Eliminating or reducing rental or trade-in credits on purchases.

SEC. 16. *Supplementary regulations.* The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying or supplementing this regulation as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 17. *Definitions*—(a) *Class of purchaser or purchaser of the same class.* Class of purchaser is determined in the first instance by reference to your own practice of setting different prices for sales to different purchasers or groups of purchasers. The practice may (but need not) be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the buyer (for instance, manufacturer, wholesaler, individual retail store, retail chain, mail order house, government agency, public institution). It may (but need not) be based on the location of the purchaser or the quantity purchased by him. If you have followed the practice of giving an individual customer a price different from that charged others, that customer is a separate class of purchaser.

If, in your industry, a practice prevails of charging different prices for sales to groups of buyers based on their characteristics or distributive level, any such group to whom you did not make sales during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation and for whom you did not have a customary differential in effect during or before this period, is a separate class of purchaser as to you.

(b) *Commodity.* This term means any product which is covered by this regulation.

(c) *Director of Price Stabilization.* This term also applies to any official (including officials of Regional or District Offices) to whom the Director of Price Stabilization by order delegates a function, power or authority referred to in this regulation.

(d) *Manufacturer.* This term means any one of the following:

(1) Any person engaged in one or more operations in the fabrication, processing or assembly of the commodity being priced.

(2) Any person who sells a commodity which has been produced on his account from materials or parts owned by him.

(e) *Metal stamping.* Stamped or pressed metal products which are mechanically processed by the use of dies and upon which further finishing operations may or may not have been performed when sold unassembled. A stamping may consist of two or more stamped pieces which have been permanently joined by methods such as brazing, riveting, soldering or welding.

(f) *Mechanical precision spring.* A mechanical precision spring is a spring metal fabrication, having many forms, that offers resistance to a force. The term, therefore, does not include furniture springs, upholstery springs, bed springs, or auto leaf springs.

(g) *Net cost or net price.* Each of these terms refers to the cost or price to you of a manufacturing material, less any discount (other than a customary cash discount or allowance) you took or could have taken. It does not include separately stated charges such as freight, taxes, etc.

(h) *OPS.* This means Office of Price Stabilization.

(i) *Person.* This term includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons, or legal successors or representatives of the foregoing, and the United States or any other Government or their political subdivisions or agencies.

(j) *Plant.* This term refers to a single physical location where business is conducted or industrial operations are performed, for example, a factory or a mill. If such a single physical location comprises two or more units, with separate payroll and inventory records, engaged in distinct industrial activities, each unit is a plant.

This definition of "plant" is based on the definition of "manufacturing establishment" in the Standard Industrial Classification which is consistent with that used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1947 Census of Manufacturers and subsequent surveys.

(k) *Records.* This term means books or accounts, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, and other papers and documents.

(l) *Screw machine product.* Any product which is made complete or in its first operation on a hand or automatic screw machine.

(m) *Sell.* This term includes sell, supply, dispose, barter, exchange, transfer and deliver, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The terms "buy" and "purchase" are construed accordingly.

(n) *Written offer or written offer for sale.* Each of these terms refers to an offer for sale made by means of the seller's price list or, if he has no price list, a written offer otherwise made in the seller's customary manner. This term does not include an offer at a price intended to withhold a commodity or service from the market, or used as a bargaining price by a seller who usually sells at a price lower than his asking price.

(o) *You.* "You" means the person subject to this regulation. "Your" and "yours" are construed accordingly.

Effective date. The effective date for this regulation is January 21, 1952.

NOTE: The record keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-678; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 10:59 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amdt. 6 to Supplementary Regulation 13]

GCPR, SR 13—COKE, COAL CHEMICALS AND COKE OVEN GAS

PRICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR INCREMENTAL SUPPLIES OF BENZOL AND NAPHTHALENE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Congress), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 6 to Supplementary Regulation 13 (16 F. R. 809) to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Supplementary Regulation 13 to the GCPR makes provision for the pricing of incremental supplies of benzol and naphthalene to reflect the greater unit costs involved in augmenting the output of industries already operating at capacity levels. Increased domestic production is necessitated by the greatly increased demand for the chemicals manufactured from these products and by the near term prospect of imports being obtainable only in reduced volume and at substantially higher prices.

The increased demand for benzol stems largely from its use as an important raw material in the production of synthetic phenol, synthetic rubber, nylon, aniline, DDT, medicinals, and other chemical products used in defense production in large quantities. The demand for naphthalene has also increased greatly under stimulus of the national defense program because of its use in the production of phthalic anhydride, flashless ammunition propellants, synthetic rubber, dyes, fireproofing materials and military and naval paints.

Benzol and naphthalene are two of the principal products derived from coke oven gas and tar, which are produced in large quantities by the coke and coal chemical industry as constituents in the carbonization of coal. In addition to production from coal sources, some benzol and naphthalene are derived from petroleum and natural gas. Production from these secondary sources has increased markedly since 1948, but continues to be a relatively small portion of the total output due to the greater cost of manufacture.

The inadequacy of the total current supply of benzol and naphthalene is recognized in the National Production Authority "List of Basic Materials and Alternates". While domestic production of the two products has increased and will continue to increase with the expansion of the coke and coal chemical industry, such production will not be sufficient to meet the demands of the defense econ-

omy. Estimates of the NPA, based upon surveys of all major producers of benzol and naphthalene, show that large deficits in supply may be expected over the next few years, in spite of expansion of coke production, encouragement of production of the petroleum source product, and maintenance of the highest level of imports which can reasonably be expected under present world conditions. According to the NPA forecasts, the shortage in 1952 will amount to at least 15 percent of the total requirement for both products.

Expansion of the present domestic supply of benzol and naphthalene cannot be achieved without significant increases in the unit costs of the incremental production. To increase the production of benzol requires more complete recovery from the gas streams of coke oven operations. At present, the maximum profitable recovery is 90 percent. Extracting the remaining 10 percent can be accomplished only through the installation of more efficient recovery equipment and at a greater unit cost.

Increasing the production of naphthalene can be accomplished by converting idle petroleum distillation equipment to naphthalene extraction and by using idle "still time" of processors who cannot now profitably process naphthalene, because of the added expense involved in transporting and handling the material to and from the tar distiller.

These methods of augmenting present supply are the most economical possible, but nevertheless are too costly to be undertaken at present ceiling prices. The price necessary to bring forth the incremental supply is not as high as the present price of the petroleum source product and of the imported product, neither of which is subject to price regulation.

This amendment does not remove coal source benzol and naphthalene from price control, but provides for individual price adjustments when increased unit costs of the incremental supply are clearly demonstrated. The amendment also provides for the establishment or adjustment of a ceiling price on a recovery service rendered for others by a producer of benzol or naphthalene in connection with such incremental production.

Since the estimated increases in unit costs will be based on anticipated expenditures, the producer receiving a price adjustment will be required, in all cases, to file a detailed report of the actual cost experience of the third full month of operation. It is, therefore, expected that this amendment will allow needed expansion of production facilities to proceed with a minimum effect on the price level.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the adjustment provision established in this amendment is generally fair and equitable and necessary to effectuate the purpose of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Prior to the issuance of this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives who might be affected by this regulation as amended, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 13 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended, is further amended in the following respects:

1. A new section 8 is added as follows:

SEC. 8. *Adjustment of ceiling prices of benzol and naphthalene.* (a) When the Director of Price Stabilization recognizes that it is essential to the defense effort to bring out incremental supplies of benzol or naphthalene: (1) He may adjust a producer's ceiling prices for benzol or naphthalene, taking into consideration actual or estimated increase in the operating cost of producing and selling such incremental supplies; and (2) he may establish or adjust ceiling prices for the services of producers who perform a recovery service for others in the production of incremental supplies of benzol or naphthalene which take into consideration actual or estimated operating costs.

(b) A producer of benzol or naphthalene desiring an adjustment of his ceiling prices for benzol or naphthalene, or an adjustment or establishment of ceiling prices for his services in producing benzol or naphthalene, shall file an application for such adjustment with the Solid Fuels Branch, Transportation, Public Utilities and Fuels Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. This application shall set forth (1) a brief but adequate description of the present and proposed operations, including an estimate of the incremental quantities expected; (2) an estimate of capital expenditures for the equipment necessary to produce the incremental supply of benzol or naphthalene, broken down into major types of equipment; (3) an estimate of the unit cost of his incremental products, showing in detail material and labor costs, operating overhead, sales and administrative expenses and rate of amortization; (4) his present and proposed ceiling prices for benzol or naphthalene; (5) the net profit before taxes earned by the applicant in each of the years 1946 to 1949, inclusive; and (6) any other information deemed pertinent by the applicant.

(c) The Director may request any other data or information deemed necessary by him to a fair and reasonable decision on the application.

(d) The Director may at any time revise ceiling prices established by order under the provisions of this section when such ceiling prices appear to be inconsistent with the basis upon which the adjustment was made.

(e) Producers of benzol and naphthalene whose ceiling prices have been adjusted under the provisions of this section shall be required, after three full months of operation, to file a report for the third full month, of actual detailed cost data as defined in paragraph (b) (3) of this section, on incremental supplies of benzol or naphthalene, or such other period as may be requested by the Director.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This Amendment 6 to Supplementary Regulation 13 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is effective January 21, 1952.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this supplementary regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-639; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 11:00 a. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-45, Schedule 4, Revocation]

M-45—ALLOCATION OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

SCHED. 4—PLASTIC TYPE NYLON

REVOCATION

Schedule 4 to NPA Order M-45 is hereby revoked.

This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under Schedule 4 to NPA Order M-45, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under that schedule prior to the effective date of this revocation.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This revocation shall take effect January 15, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-638; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 11:44 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-45, Schedule 8, Revocation]

M-45—ALLOCATION OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

SCHED. 8—METHYL CHLORIDE

REVOCATION

Schedule 8 to NPA Order M-45 is hereby revoked.

This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under Schedule 8 to NPA Order M-45, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under that schedule prior to the effective date of this revocation.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82 Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This revocation shall take effect January 15, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-639; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 11:44 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-48 as Amended January 15, 1952]

M-48—Bismuth

This order as amended is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended. In the formulation of this order as originally issued, and in the formulation of certain of its amendments, there was consultation with industry representatives and consideration was given to their recommendations. In the formulation of this amendment, however, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected has been rendered impracticable because the order affects a large number of different trades and industries.

NPA Order M-48, as hereby amended, has been completely rewritten. As so amended NPA Order M-48 reads as follows:

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Inventories.
4. Request for adjustment or exception.
5. Records and reports.
6. Communications.
7. Violations.

Authority: Sections 1 to 7 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789.

Section 1. *What this order does.* This order sets forth limitations on inventories of bismuth and explains the conditions under which reports are required in connection with possession, use, receipt, and shipment of bismuth.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States Government or any other government.

(b) "Bismuth" means metallic bismuth in bars, ingots, pigs, sticks, slabs, kegs, moss powder, or other shapes or forms suitable for use in the manufacture of industrial or medicinal products or bismuth alloys.

(c) "Import" means to transport in any manner into the continental United States from areas outside the continental United States, including its territories and possessions. It includes shipments into foreign trade zones, customs bonded warehouses, and customs custody, except when such shipments are merely in transit through the continental United States, to destinations outside the continental United States, as shown by the bills of lading or other shipping documents. However, if any such material in transit is halted or diverted to a destination in the continental United States or subjected to processing or manufacture in the continental United States, it becomes an "import" for the purposes of this order.

Sec. 3. *Inventories.* (a) No person shall receive or accept delivery of a quantity of bismuth if his inventory of such material is, or by such receipt would become, more than the smallest quantity of such material which he reasonably requires to meet his deliveries or to maintain his scheduled rate of operations during the next succeeding 60-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" as defined in NPA Reg. 1, whichever is less.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this section, NPA Reg. 1 (particularly section 10, imported materials) will apply to bismuth.

Sec. 4. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

Sec. 5. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this order shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority, at the usual place of business where maintained.

(c) Any person who on any day of any month has in his possession or under his control a quantity of bismuth in excess of 100 pounds, or who receives, uses, or ships a quantity of bismuth in excess of 100 pounds during any month, shall complete and file Form NPAF-40 with the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., on or before March 30, 1951, with respect to February 1951, and on or before the fifteenth day of each succeeding month with respect to such transactions, possession, or use during the preceding month.

(d) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such other reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139-139F).

Sec. 6. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M-48.

Sec. 7. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or any other order or regulation of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this order, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This order, as amended, shall take effect January 15, 1952.

National Production Authority,
By John B. Olverson,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-691; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 11:44 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-47B, Amdt. 1 of January 14, 1952]

M-47B—Use of Controlled Materials in Certain Consumer Durable Goods

Editorial Note: Federal Register Document 52-626, appearing at page 447 of the issue for Tuesday, January 15, 1952, has been corrected as follows:

In Group IV of Schedule I, the footnote reference "1" has been changed to "#" so that the affected items read:

Product class code	*Product*
39110	# Jewelry, made of precious metal.
39120	# Jewelers' findings and materials.
39610	# Costume jewelry and novelties, except precious metal.
39860	# Jewelry cases and instrument cases.

See section 5 (a) of NPA Order M-47B.

Chapter XVII—Housing and Home Finance Agency

[CR 2, Amdt.]

CR 2—Residential Credit Controls: Regulation Governing Processing and Approval of Exceptions and Terms for Areas Affected by Savannah River (S. C. and Ga.), Paducah (Ky.), and Reactor Testing Station (Idaho) Installations of the Atomic Energy Commission

Geographical Areas Affected

On November 20, 1951, Regulation CR 2 as revised and amended was pub-

lished in the FEDERAL REGISTER at 16 F. R. 11728. In section 3 of said regulation certain geographical limits are set forth describing three separate areas affected by installations of the Atomic Energy Commission. Paragraph (b) of section 3 describes the geographical area affected by the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Paducah, Kentucky. Paragraph (b) of section 3 of CR 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) McCracken and Ballard Counties, and Magisterial Districts 5, 6, 7, and 8, including the City of Mayfield, in Graves County, Kentucky; Massac County in Illinois; and the township of Vienna, including Vienna City, in Johnson County, Illinois (affected by Paducah installation); and

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

[SEAL] RAYMOND M. FOLEY,
Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

JANUARY 16, 1952:

[F. R. Doc. 52-577; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[CR 3, Amdt. 3 to Appendix]

CR 3—RELAXATION OF RESIDENTIAL CREDIT CONTROLS: REGULATION GOVERNING PROCESS AND APPROVAL OF EXCEPTIONS AND TERMS FOR CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

APP.—CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

This Amendment 3 further amends the appendix to CR 3 initially published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 11731), and last amended by Amendment 2 published December 28, 1951 (16 F. R. 13089) as follows:

1. The designation of Dana, Indiana (Helt Township in Vermilion County) on July 13, 1951, as a critical defense housing area, and appearing at the end of the list of critical defense housing areas in the appendix to CR 3 published November 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 11731) is hereby withdrawn and said area is hereby removed from the list of critical defense housing areas appearing in the appendix to CR 3. Applications already submitted and approved under Regulation CR 3 for this area, however, are valid and effective pursuant to the terms and provisions of CR 3, and the financing of construction commenced within 60 days of the date of the approval of the application, under excepted credit terms, is hereby authorized with respect to such financing.

2. The geographical description of critical defense housing area numbered 9 and designated as Lone Star, Texas, is amended to read as follows:

9. Lone Star, Texas, Area. (All of Camp and Morris Counties; precincts 1, 2, and 8, including Hughes Springs, Linden and Avinger, in Cass County; precincts 1, 2, 3, and 6, including Jefferson City in Marion County; precincts 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, including Mt. Pleasant, in Titus County; all in Texas)

3. The geographical description of critical defense housing area numbered 25 and designated as Valdosta, Georgia, is amended to read as follows:

25. Valdosta, Georgia, Area. (All of Lowndes and Lanier Counties)

4. The appendix to CR 3 is further amended by adding the following additional critical defense housing areas to the areas already designated under CR 3:

Area, Including Geographical Description, and Date Designated

120. Flagstaff, Arizona, Area. (That part of supervisorial District 1, south of 36° latitude and that part of supervisorial District 2, north of 35° latitude, in Coconino County), January 16, 1952.

121. Yuma, Arizona, Area. (That part of Yuma County, Arizona, lying west of 114° longitude and south of 33° latitude), January 16, 1952.

122. Edgemont, South Dakota, Area. (The townships of Craven, Cottonwood, Dudley, Plain, and Provo, in Fall River County), January 16, 1952.

123. Knob Noster (Sedalia Air Force Base), Missouri, Area. (Johnson and Pettis Counties), January 16, 1952.

124. Victorville, California, Area. (Victor Township, including the town of Victorville, and Oro Grande Townships, all in San Bernardino County), January 16, 1952.

125. Midland, Pennsylvania, Area. (That part of Beaver County north and east of the Ohio River except the townships of Economy and Harmony and the Boroughs of Ambridge, Baden and Conway), January 16, 1952.

126. Great Falls, Montana, Area. (School Districts 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 25, 29, 48, 50, 52, 71, 72, 73, 74, 85, and 93, including the cities of Great Falls and Belt, all in Cascade County), January 16, 1952.

127. Port Townsend, Washington, Area. (The precincts of Center, Chimacum, Coyle, Gardiner, Hadlock, Irondale, Leland, Nordland, Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, Quilcene, Tarboo, Woodman, and all of Port Townsend precincts, in Jefferson County), January 16, 1952.

128. Anaconda, Montana, Area. (All of Deer Lodge County), January 16, 1952.

129. Reno, Nevada, Area. (The Townships of Reno, Sparks, and Verdi, including the Cities of Reno and Sparks, all in Washoe County), January 16, 1952.

130. Monmouth County, New Jersey, Area. (All of Monmouth County, except the Boroughs of Allentown and Roosevelt and the Townships of Upper Freehold and Millstone), January 16, 1952.

131. Moultrie, Georgia, Area. (Colquitt County in south central Georgia), January 16, 1952.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

[SEAL] RAYMOND M. FOLEY,
Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-576; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Reg. 1, Amdt. 1]

RR 1—HOUSING

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Amendment 1 to Rent Regulation 1—Housing. Said regulation is amended in the following respects:

1. A new section is added to Rent Regulation 1—Housing, reading as follows:

SEC. 141. *Alternate adjustment for increases in costs and prices.* (a) The housing accommodations had a maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, and did not have a maximum rent on July 31, 1951 or on the maximum rent date, and the present maximum rent does not equal (1) 120 percent of the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, (2) plus any increase in rental value because of a major capital improvement or an increase in services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment which occurred after June 30, 1947, (3) minus any decrease in rental value because of any decrease in services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment required by the rent regulations on June 30, 1947, or because of a substantial deterioration.

(b) The adjustment under this section shall be in an amount sufficient to cause the maximum rent to equal (1) 120 percent of the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, (2) plus or minus appropriate increases or decreases in rental value, if any, specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

2. Sections 112 and 113 are amended as follows: The words "Under sections 126 to 140" which appear in both of said sections are changed to read "Under section 126 et seq., relating to grounds for increase of maximum rent."

3. Section 113 is amended by changing the figure "30" which appears therein to the figure "45".

The purpose of this change is to afford the landlord 45 days instead of 30 days after effective date within which to file the petition for adjustment described in said section.

4. Section 126 is amended as follows: The words "set forth in sections 127 to 140" which appear in section 126 are changed to read "set forth in section 127 et. seq. relating to grounds for increase of maximum rent."

5. Section 168 is amended as follows: The words "set out in sections 126 to 140" which appear in section 168 are changed to read "set forth in section 126 et. seq. relating to grounds for increase of maximum rent."

6. Section 192 (a) (3) of Rent Regulation 1—Housing is amended to read as follows:

(3) In the case of housing accommodations in a structure or premises owned by a cooperative corporation or association, no certificate shall be issued, for eviction of a person who was a tenant of the housing accommodations at the time of purchase, to a purchaser of stock or other evidence of interest in the cooperative, who is entitled by reason of such ownership of stock or other interest to possession of such housing accommodations by virtue of a proprietary lease, or otherwise (i) unless such cooperative corporation or association was organized prior to August 1, 1951, or prior to the effective date of this regulation, where the effective date of this regulation is later than August 1, 1951, (ii) or unless the cooperative corporation or association acquired title pursuant to any priority right granted by Public Law 849, 76th Congress, as amended, Public Law 65, 81st Congress, or Public Law 139, 82d Congress, and unless the stock or other evidence of interests in the cooperative

has been purchased by persons who are tenants in occupancy of at least 65 percent of the housing accommodations in the structure or premises and are entitled to proprietary leases of housing accommodations in the structure or premises.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

This amendment shall be effective January 16, 1952.

Issued this 11th day of January 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-581; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Rent Reg. 1, Amdt. 10 to Schedule A]

[Rent Reg. 2, Amdt. 8 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE RENTAL AREAS

FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Amendment 10 to Schedule A of Rent Regulation 1—Housing and Amendment 8 to Schedule A of Rent Regulation 2—Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments. Said regulations are amended in the following respect:

In Schedule A, Items 63 and 277 are amended to read and new item 276 is added, all as follows:

State and name of defense-rental area	Class	County or counties in defense-rental areas under regulation	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
Florida				
(63) Pensacola	B	Escambia County, except the city of Pensacola	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942
	B	Okaloosa	do	Oct. 1, 1942
	B	Santa Rosa	do	May 1, 1943
	C	Escambia County, except the city of Pensacola; and Santa Rosa County.	June 1, 1951	Jan. 16, 1952
	A	In Escambia County, the city of Pensacola	do	Do.
South Carolina				
(276) Beaufort	B	Beaufort	Mar. 1, 1942	Apr. 15, 1943
	C	do	Sept. 1, 1950	Jan. 16, 1952
	A	In Hampton County, that part of the town of Yemassee located therein.	do	Do.
(277) Charleston	B	Charleston County, except the city of Charleston, the town of Mount Pleasant, and the township of Folly Island.	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942

These amendments are issued as a result of joint certifications pertaining to critical defense housing areas by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and a determination as to the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls under section 204 (m) of said act.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

These amendments shall be effective January 16, 1952.

Issued this 11th day of January 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-582; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Rent Reg. 3, Amdt. 29 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTELS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE RENTAL AREAS

FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Amendment 29 to Schedule A of Rent Regulation 3—Hotels. Said regulation is amended in the following respect:

New items 63 and 276 are hereby added to Schedule A as follows:

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental area under Rent Regulation 3	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
(63) Pensacola	Florida	Escambia and Santa Rosa	June 1, 1951	Jan. 16, 1952
(276) Beaufort	South Carolina	Beaufort County; and in Hampton County, that part of the town of Yemassee located therein.	Sept. 1, 1950	Do.

This amendment is issued as a result of joint certifications pertaining to critical defense housing areas by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and a determination as to the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls under section 204 (m) of said act.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

This amendment shall be effective January 16, 1952.

Issued this 11th day of January 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-583; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

PART 1—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

FIREARMS, ETC.

Paragraph (a) of § 1.11, entitled *Firearms, etc.*, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Explosives, traps, seines, gill nets, and loaded or assembled firearms, including air pistols and rifles and blow guns using CO_2 gas cartridges, bows and arrows or cross bows, and other implements designed to discharge missiles capable of destroying animal life, are prohibited within the parks and monuments, except upon the written permission of the superintendent, or his authorized representative, unless they are adequately sealed, cased, broken down, or otherwise packed in such a way as to prevent their use while in the areas: *Provided, however*, That visitors entering the parks and monuments, or traveling through them to places beyond, shall, at entrance, report all such objects in their possession and, if required to do so in the interest of special park protective measures, surrender them to the first park or monument officer whom they encounter. Such objects as may be surrendered will be returned to the owners upon their departure from the area. The park or monument officers are not authorized to accept the responsibility or custody of any other property for the convenience of visitors.

(Sec. 3, 39 Stat. 535, as amended; 16 U. S. C. 3)

Issued this 10th day of January 1951.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 52-540; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 1—ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

PART 6—SUPPLY CONTRACTS: SERVICE PROPERTY: TELEGRAMS

PART 97—STAR STEAMSHIP, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES, AND VEHICLE SERVICE IN CITIES

PART 114—TREATMENT OF MAILS: POSTAGE REFUNDS: INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS: DISPOSITION OF FOREIGN DEAD MATTER

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. In § 1.9 *Office of Postmaster General* amend paragraph (f) (1) by striking out the clause "with the consideration and submission (with advice) to the Postmaster General of claims for damage done to persons or property by or through the operation of the Post Office Department, and of all claims of postmasters for losses by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty;" and by inserting in lieu thereof "with the consideration, settlement, and certification of claims for damage done to persons or property by or through the operation

of the Post Office Department, and submission (with advice) to the Postmaster General of all claims of postmasters for losses by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty;"

2. a. In § 6.12 *Postmaster General to contract for envelopes for all Government departments* amend paragraph (a) to read as follows:

(a) *Authority.* The Postmaster General shall contract, for a period not exceeding four years, for all envelopes, stamped or otherwise, designed for sale to the public, and, subject to applicable regulations under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, may similarly contract for such envelopes for use by the Post Office Department, the Postal Service, and other executive departments, and all Government bureaus and establishments, and the branches of the service coming under their jurisdiction, and may contract for them to be plain or with such printed matter as may be prescribed by the department making requisition therefor.

(34 Stat. 476, sec. 4, 65 Stat. 709; 39 U. S. C. 355)

b. Rescind § 6.18 *Sale of unsuitable airplanes and aviation material.*

(Sec. 3, 41 Stat. 583, sec. 1, 65 Stat. 704; 39 U. S. C. 504)

3. Section 97.21 *Record of proposals* is amended to read as follows:

§ 97.21 *Record of proposals.* The Postmaster General shall have recorded, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a true and faithful abstract of all proposals made to him for carrying the mail, giving the name of the party offering, the terms of the offer, and the sum to be paid, and the time the contract is to continue; and he shall put on file and preserve the originals of all such proposals until disposed of as provided by law. The reports of the arrivals and departures of the mails on mail routes made and sent by postmasters to the Second Assistant Postmaster General (Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Transportation) on which no fines or deductions from the pay of contractors for carrying the mails have been based, and the certificates of oaths taken by carriers on mail routes may be disposed of as provided by law when no longer needed in conducting current business.

(R. S. 3948, sec. 2, 30 Stat. 444, sec. 3, 65 Stat. 369; 39 U. S. C. 428).

In § 114.22 *Foreign matter* amend the first sentence in paragraph (a) by striking out "(see §§ 43.20 to 43.40 and § 43.41 for advertising of nondelivered letters, and § 60.10 for registered mail)", and inserting in lieu thereof "(see § 43.4 as to backstamping registered and special delivery matter received for delivery; §§ 43.20 to 43.40 and § 43.41 for advertising of nondelivered letters; and § 60.10 for registered mail)".

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943, sec. 3, 65 Stat. 639, secs. 1, 4, 65 Stat. 704, 709; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372, 39 U. S. C. 355, 428, 504)

[SEAL] J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-543; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

PART 52—RURAL DELIVERY

PART 114—TREATMENT OF MAILS: POSTAGE REFUNDS: INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS: DISPOSITION OF FOREIGN DEAD MATTER

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF BOXES; INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS

1. In § 52.80 *Manufacture and sale of boxes* add the following name to the list in paragraph (c):

Fawsco Manufacturing Division, Falls Stamping and Welding Company, 1701 Front Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

2. In § 114.25 *International reply coupons* amend paragraph (b) to read as follows:

(b) *Exchange.* International reply coupons of the Universal Postal Union issued by foreign countries shall be exchanged by postmasters for postage stamps at the rate of 5 cents each, and coupons of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain at the rate of 3 cents each.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

[SEAL] J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-547; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of the Interior

PART 2—RECORDS AND TESTIMONY

TESTIMONY OF EMPLOYEES

Paragraph (b) of § 2.20 is amended to read as follows:

§ 2.20 *Testimony of employees.* * * *

(b) Any person (including a public agency) wishing an officer or employee of the Department to testify in a judicial or administrative proceeding concerning a matter related to the business of the Government or the contents of official records must submit a statement in writing, setting forth the interest of the litigant and the information with respect to which the testimony of the officer or employee of the Department is desired, before permission to testify will be granted under this section. In the case of a private litigant, this written statement must be in the form of an affidavit. Permission to testify will be limited to the information mentioned in the written statement, or to such portions thereof as the official granting the permission deems proper.

(R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22)

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-542; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

[Circular 1803]

PART 295—WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS

PROCESSING OF SIMULTANEOUS APPLICATIONS

Section 295.8 under the centerhead "Simultaneous Applications" is amended to read:

§ 295.8 *Processing of simultaneous applications.* All applications, which term includes offers to lease, filed pursuant to the regulations in any part of this chapter will be regarded as having been filed simultaneously within the meaning of this section where by reason of an order of restoration or opening, or a notice of the filing of a plat of survey or resurvey, they are filed in the manner and within the period of time for the filing of simultaneous applications provided for in such order or notice. When no order of restoration or notice of opening is involved, the applications will be treated as having been filed simultaneously if they are received by a land office (or, if there is no such office in the State, by the Washington Office of the Bureau of Land Management), over the counter at the same time, or are received in the same mail. Unless otherwise provided in a particular order, or regulation, applications which are filed simultaneously will be processed in accordance with the following rules:

(a) All such applications received will be examined and appropriate action will be taken on those which do not conflict in whole or in part.

(b) All such applications which conflict in whole or in part will be included in a drawing which, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section will fix the order in which the applications will be processed.

(c) All applications included in the drawing will be subject to any priority to which any particular applicant may be entitled on account of a preference right conferred by law or regulations.

(R. S. 2478; 43 U. S. C. 1201)

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-563; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 787]

ALASKA

REVOKING IN PART PUBLIC LAND ORDER NO. 587 OF MAY 23, 1949, AND RESERVING THE LAND RELEASED THEREBY FOR THE USE OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD IN CONNECTION WITH A RAILROAD RESERVE

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of March 12, 1914, 38 Stat. 305, 307 (48 U. S. C. 304), and otherwise, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Public Land Order No. 587 of May 23, 1949, reserving certain lands at Whittier, Alaska, for the use of the Department of

the Army for military purposes, is hereby revoked so far as it affects the following-described land comprising a part of parcel No. 2 as described in that order:

Beginning at a point on line 8–9 of U. S. Survey No. 2559, Whittier Town Site, from which corner No. 8 of said survey bears N. 55° 39′ E., 100 feet, thence by metes and bounds

S. 55° 39′ W., 1,465.69 feet to corner No. 9 of U. S. Survey No. 2559;
N. 76° 29′ E., 42.18 feet;
N. 55° 39′ E., 1,425.77 feet;
N. 34° 21′ W., 15.00 feet to the point of beginning.

The area described contains 0.48 of an acre.

The tract of land described above, lying entirely within U. S. Survey No. 2559, Whittier Town Site, is reserved for the use of the Alaska Railroad in connection with a railroad reserve.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–570; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[Public Land Order 788]

NEVADA

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR AVIATION PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and mineral-leasing laws, and reserved for the use of the Department of the Navy for aviation purposes:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 18 N., R. 29 E.,
Secs. 14, 15, and 22;
Sec. 23, N½ and SE¼.

The areas described aggregate 2,400 acres.

This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect the order of November 3, 1936, of the Secretary of the Interior, establishing Nevada Grazing District No. 3, so far as that order affects any of the above-described lands.

It is intended that the lands described herein shall be returned to the administration of the Department of the Interior when they are no longer needed for the purpose for which they are reserved.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–571; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[S. O. 873, Amdt. 2]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

CONTROL OF TANK CARS; APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of January A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of the provisions of Service Order No. 873 (16 F. R. 1131, 7359), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.873 *Control of tank cars; appointment of agent* of Service Order No. 873 be, and it is hereby, amended by substituting the following paragraph (e) hereof for paragraph (e) thereof:

(e) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended, or annulled by order of this Commission.

It is further ordered, that this amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., January 15, 1952, that a copy of this order and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interpret or apply secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–538; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 27]

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

PROPOSED DESIGNATION AS A BONA FIDE SPOT MARKET

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the authority contained in sections 7 and 8 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended (secs. 7 and 8, 39 Stat. 476, as amended; codified sec. 1927, 53 Stat. 214; 26 U. S. C. 1927), is considering the designation of Fresno, California, as a bona fide spot market, and the amendment of § 27.93 of the regulations under the said act (7 CFR and 1950 Supp. 27.93) to add Fresno, California, to the list of bona fide spot markets now designated in said section.

Any person who wishes to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed action may do so by filing the same with the Director, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within fifteen days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of January 1952.

[SEAL] C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52–597; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2640, Amdt. 2]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Order No. 2640, dated June 11, 1951 (16 F. R. 5846), is amended as follows:

1. Section 1, entitled *Associate and Assistant Directors,* is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Assistant Directors.* Under the supervision of the Director, the Assistant Directors of the National Park Service may exercise all of the authority of the Director with respect to any matter which may come before them.

2. Section 2, entitled *Member of National Capital Park and Planning Commission,* is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Member of National Capital Park and Planning Commission.* The function of serving as a member and executive officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission is hereby

assigned to the Director of the National Park Service.

3. Section 3, entitled *Member of Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia,* is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *Member of Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia.* The function of serving as a member of the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia is hereby assigned to the Director of the National Park Service.

(5 U. S. C. sec. 22; Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1950)

Issued this 10th day of January 1951.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 52-541; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of International Trade

[Case No. 117]

FRANCESCO PARISI

REVOCATION OF ORDER DENYING EXPORT PRIVILEGES

In the matter of Francesco Parisi, 33 Wipplinger Strasse, Vienna I, Austria; respondent; Case No. 117.

On December 14, 1951, the Assistant Director for Export Supply, Office of International Trade, issued an order, effective for thirty (30) days from January 14, 1952, denying to Francesco Parisi, Vienna, Austria, all privileges of participating in and receiving any exportations of commodities from the United States. This order was based on Parisi-Vienna's participation in concealing from the Office of International Trade the ultimate destination of three jeeps licensed for exportation to Austria and their diversion in June 1950 from Austria to Yugoslavia. The order was issued after due consideration of all the evidence in this matter held by the Office of International Trade, including a written answer from Parisi-Vienna to the specific charges.

Subsequent to the issuance of the aforestated denial order, Francesco Parisi, Trieste, on behalf of its Vienna branch, submitted to the Office of International Trade a request that the order be reconsidered on the basis of additional material evidence which had not been presented to the Office of International Trade prior to the issuance of the order. The head office of the Parisi firm in Trieste had itself originally brought to the attention of the United States authorities the irregularities which were involved in this case. This request for reconsideration was granted, and the evidence was presented to the Office of International Trade.

The additional evidence which has been submitted on behalf of Parisi-Vienna has been carefully considered. The evidence indicates that Parisi-Vienna did not wilfully nor knowingly violate the regulations of the Office of International Trade in this transaction, as originally appeared to be the case. Had this evidence been duly brought to the attention of the Office of International Trade, with the other facts and circumstances which have been presented, an order denying export privileges to Parisi-Vienna would not in the first instance have been issued. Accordingly, taking all the facts in this case into account, including the otherwise good reputation of the firm and its demonstration that such action as occurred in this instance will not recur, it is determined that the order of December 14, 1951, insofar as it applies to Parisi-Vienna, should be revoked. Now, therefore, it is ordered as follows:

The provisions of the order of December 14, 1951, of the Office of International Trade, denying in any respect export privileges to Francesco Parisi, Vienna, Austria, are hereby revoked and are of no effect. Said order, insofar as it applies to Smoliner & Kratky, Vienna, Austria, remains in full force and effect.

Dated: January 11, 1952.

JOHN C. BORTON,
Assistant Director for Export Supply.

[F. R. Doc. 52-578; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

CERTIFICATION OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Pursuant to section 1603 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended, the unemployment compensation laws of the following States have heretofore been approved:

Alabama.	Montana.
Alaska.	Nebraska.
Arizona.	Nevada.
Arkansas.	New Hampshire.
California.	New Jersey.
Colorado.	New Mexico.
Connecticut.	New York.
Delaware.	North Carolina.
District of Columbia.	North Dakota.
Florida.	Ohio.
Georgia.	Oklahoma.
Hawaii.	Oregon.
Idaho.	Pennsylvania.
Illinois.	Rhode Island.
Indiana.	South Carolina.
Iowa.	South Dakota.
Kansas.	Tennessee.
Kentucky.	Texas.
Louisiana.	Utah.
Maine.	Vermont.
Maryland.	Virginia.
Massachusetts.	Washington.
Michigan.	West Virginia.
Minnesota.	Wisconsin.
Mississippi.	Wyoming.
Missouri.	

In accordance with the provisions of section 1603 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective August 20, 1949, I, as Secretary of Labor, hereby certify the foregoing States to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1951.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 52-543; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

CERTIFICATION OF STATE LAWS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY PURSUANT TO SECTION 1602 (b) (1) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Whereas, as Secretary of Labor, I have heretofore certified to the Secretary of the Treasury the unemployment compensation laws of the States hereinafter enumerated with respect to the taxable year 1951, as provided in section 1603 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; and

Whereas, reduced rates of contributions were allowable under the law of each of said States with respect to the taxable year 1951 only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1602 of said Code;

Now therefore, pursuant to section 1602 (b) (1) of said Code, and the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective August 20, 1949, I, as Secretary of Labor, hereby certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the Unemployment Compensation Law of each of the following States for the taxable year 1951:

Alabama.	Montana.
Alaska.	Nebraska.
Arizona.	Nevada.
Arkansas.	New Hampshire.
California.	New Jersey.
Colorado.	New Mexico.
Connecticut.	New York.
Delaware.	North Carolina.
District of Columbia.	North Dakota.
Florida.	Ohio.
Georgia.	Oklahoma.
Hawaii.	Oregon.
Idaho.	Pennsylvania.
Illinois.	Rhode Island.
Indiana.	South Carolina.
Iowa.	South Dakota.
Kansas.	Tennessee.
Kentucky.	Texas.
Louisiana.	Utah.
Maine.	Vermont.
Maryland.	Virginia.
Massachusetts.	Washington.
Michigan.	West Virginia.
Minnesota.	Wisconsin.
Mississippi.	Wyoming.
Missouri.	

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER, 31, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 52-544; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 4656 et al.]

CHICAGO & SOUTHERN AIR LINES, INC., ET AL.; NEW YORK-HOUSTON INTERCHANGE CASE

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the consolidated proceeding known as the New York-Houston Interchange Case, Docket No. 4656.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 205 (a), 1001, and 1002 (i) of that act, that a hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on January 29, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 5855, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner William F. Cusick.

Without limiting the scope of the issues presented by this proceeding, particular attention will be directed to the following matters:

1. Whether a through one-plane service between New York and Houston by means of an equipment interchange operation between (a) Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc., and Trans World Airlines, Inc.; (b) between Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc. and Capital Airlines, Inc.; (c) between Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc., and American Airlines, Inc., is required by the public convenience and necessity;

2. Whether the agreement in Docket No. 4656 is adverse to the public interest or in violation of the act;

3. Whether there is substantial control of either carrier by the other in Docket No. 4656, to require approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board under section 408 of the act; and, if such approval is necessary, whether such control is inconsistent with the public interest and whether it would result in creating a monopoly or monopolies and thereby restrain competition or jeopardize another air carrier.

Notice is further given that any person not a party to the record desiring to be heard in opposition to the matters set forth in this consolidated proceeding must file with the Board on or before January 29, 1952, a statement setting forth issues of fact or law which he desires to contest. Any person filing such a statement may appear and participate at the hearing in accordance with § 302.6 (a) of the procedural regulations under Title IV of the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended.

For further details of the proceeding and issues involved, interested persons are referred to the application in Docket No. 4656, Board Orders Serial Nos. E–5743, E–5822, and to the reports of prehearing conferences on file with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Dated at Washington, D. C., January 10, 1952.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52–579; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. 4109]

AIRLINE TRANSPORT CARRIERS, INC., AND CALIFORNIA CENTRAL AIRLINES; ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS; INTER-LOCKING RELATIONSHIP

NOTICE OF ORAL ARGUMENT

In the matter of the application of Charles C. Sherman and Edna K. Sherman for approval of certain interlocking relationships and stockownership, and an investigation into the relationships between Airline Transport Carriers, Inc., and California Central Airlines.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that oral argument in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on January 22, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 5042, Commerce Building, Constitution Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., Washington, D. C., before the Board.

Dated at Washington, D. C., January 11, 1952.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52–580; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

[Determination 1, Amdt. 24]

APPROVAL OF EXTENT OF RELAXATION OF CREDIT CONTROLS IN CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

Section 3, *Areas affected*, of Determination No. 1 approving the extent of the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls in critical defense housing areas published in 16 F. R. 9582, September 20, 1951, is hereby amended by adding the following areas thereto, in view of the amended joint certification taken by the Acting Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization dated January 8, 1952 (see Dockets No. 238 and No. 320), and in view of the defense housing programs of credit restrictions approved for said areas by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (CR 2, 16 F. R. 3303, CR 3, 16 F. R. 3835):

Area and date

91. Palatka, Fla., January 5, 1952.
92. Hawthorne, Nev., January 11, 1952.

ROGER L. PUTNAM,
Administrator.

JANUARY 14, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–681; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 11:12 a. m.]

Office of Price Stabilization

[Delegation of Authority 49]

DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTING

ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of Price Stabilization pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798, 65 Stat. 131), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2, as amended (16 F. R. 738, 11626), and General Order No. 5, Revised (16 F. R. 11875), this delegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. There is hereby established the position of Director of Accounting.

2. There is hereby delegated to the Director of Accounting full authority to discharge the responsibilities vested in me concerning the following:

(a) The administration of the industrial accounting program of the Office of Price Stabilization including the need for and direction of the professional staff.

(b) Participation in the planning, development and administration of ceiling price regulations where there are accounting implications involved.

(c) The collection from any "person", as defined in section 702 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including both non-federal parties and governmental agencies, of cost, financial information and data as needed to facilitate the preparation and review of ceiling price regulations and orders.

(d) The accounting analysis necessary to process applications for ceiling price adjustments under Office of Price Stabilization regulations.

(e) The confidential nature of cost and financial data collected from industry and its dissemination to other Office of Price Stabilization components.

(f) The need for professional accounting assistance in the enforcement of ceiling price regulations, and providing expert accounting witnesses in Court actions on enforcement and other cases involving litigation.

3. The Director of Accounting is authorized to redelegate, and to authorize the redelegation of, any of the authorities vested in him by this delegation to the extent necessary in the interest of efficient operation of the Office of Price Stabilization.

4. This delegation of authority shall be effective as of March 6, 1951.

[SEAL] MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–679; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 11:00 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G–1277, G–1621, G–1633, G–1650, G–1713, G–1728, G–1747, G–1800]

ROCKLAND LIGHT AND POWER CO. ET AL.

ORDER CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING ON PETITION TO AMEND ORDER ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

JANUARY 9, 1952.

In the matters of Rockland Light and Power Company, Docket No. G–1728; Atlantic Seaboard Corporation, Docket Nos. G–1621, G–1747; The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Docket No. G–1633; Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, Docket Nos. G–1277, G–1650 and G–1713; United Fuel Gas Company, Docket No. G–1800.

On January 2, 1952, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transcontinental), a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at Houston, Texas, filed a petition for temporary amendment of the Commission's order in Docket No. G–1277, dated April 28, 1950, issuing a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing Transcontinental to sell and deliver natural gas to certain utilities and municipalities, among them being: Consolidated Edison Company, The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Philadelphia Electric Company, and Long Island Lighting System.

The Commission by order issued December 7, 1951, reopened the proceedings in Docket No. G–1277 for the purpose of determining the disposition of 64,000 Mcf per day of natural gas heretofore authorized for delivery to Northeastern Gas Transmission Company. A public hearing is to be held in the reopened proceedings commencing on January 28, 1952.

Pending a final determination by the Commission in the reopened proceedings, Transcontinental seeks authority, by its petition, to make the following daily deliveries in excess of those authorized by the Commission's order of April 28, 1950:

	Mcf.
Consolidated Edison Co	15,000
The Brooklyn Union Gas Co	6,000
Public Service Electric & Gas Co	16,000
Philadelphia Electric Co	7,500
Long Island Lighting System	1,500
Total	46,000

The remaining 18,000 Mcf per day of natural gas would be delivered to the Columbia Gas System, Inc., under existing exchange agreements between Transcontinental and subsidiaries of the Columbia Gas System.

Transcontinental proposes, in its petition, that such temporary deliveries would be made in accordance with its Rate Schedule CD–2, and with the applicable provisions of the general terms and conditions of its FPC Gas Tariff on file with the Commission. However, it appears that petitioner's effective Rate Schedule CD–2 is not applicable to the type of service proposed, for, among other reasons, it is applicable only to long term (20 year) sales of gas. As stated above, Transcontinental, in its petition, proposes the sale of gas to the specified customers in the stated quantities only for a temporary period until such 64,000 Mcf per day of gas may be disposed of by final Commission order in the reopened proceedings.

In Opinion 191, "In the matter of Transcontinental Pipe Line Company," Docket No. G–1277, this Commission noted that there would be available on Transcontinental's system a certain quantity of natural gas in excess of requirements to meet its contract obligations to its customers during its initial period of operation, which is the situation existing at this time, and that such excess gas could be sold under Transcontinental's excess gas Rate Schedule E, which provides a price of 22¢ per Mcf.

Thus, Transcontinental may dispose of any excess gas above its contract obligations in accordance with the provisions of its effective Rate Schedule E by offering it to its firm-service customers in proportion to their respective contract or maximum daily demands. Such service may be rendered under Transcontinental's present certificate authorizations. Instead, Transcontinental in its petition states it offered such excess gas only to its present customers north of Compressor Station No. 16, and proposes to increase temporarily its daily deliveries to certain of its customers, as indicated above, under its effective Rate Schedule CD–2 at a price which averages about 28¢ per Mcf at 100 percent load factor.

When the Commission issued its aforementioned order of December 7, 1951, reopening the proceeding in Docket No. G–1277, consolidating the above-docketed matters, and fixing the date of hearing therefor,[1] said order recited that since it appeared Transcontinental has a substantial volume of gas available which may be used for the purpose of alleviating the critical market shortages in the areas adjacent to its system, it therefore found it would be in the public interest to reopen the proceedings in Docket No. G–1277 for the purpose of determining:

(1) Whether the certificate in that docket should be modified to provide for the sale and delivery of 64,000 Mcf to specified customers on a permanent basis; (2) whether such volume of gas should be disposed of by further order of the Commission on a temporary basis; or (3) whether some other plan should be devised for the utilization of the 64,000 Mcf which may be available in the Transcontinental system.

The Commission finds:

(1) The issues raised by Transcontinental's petition to amend are included among those set forth in this Commission's order of December 7, 1951, hereinbefore mentioned.

(2) It is appropriate in administering the Natural Gas Act that a hearing be held on Transcontinental's petition to amend in conjunction with the above-docketed matters; orderly procedure requires that said proceeding be consolidated for the purpose of hearing with the above-docketed matters to be held at the time and place heretofore fixed by the Commission's orders issued December 7, and December 26, 1951.

The Commission orders:

(A) The proceeding in relation to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's petition to amend the Commission's order dated April 28, 1950, in Docket No. G–1277, be and the same is hereby consolidated for the purpose of hearing with the consolidated proceedings in Docket Nos. G–1621, G–1747, G–1633, G–1277, G–1650, G–1713, G–1728 and G–1800.

(B) Pursuant to the authority contained in and by virtue of the jurisdiction conferred upon the Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held commencing January 28, 1952, at 10:00 a. m. e. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by the proceedings consolidated in paragraph (A) hereof.

(C) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

[1] Exclusive of the proceeding in Docket No. G–1728 which was consolidated with the several proceedings by order issued December 26, 1951.

Date of issuance: January 10, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52–568; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G–1865]

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GAS CO. AND MISSISSIPPI POWER AND LIGHT CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 10, 1952.

Take notice that on December 26, 1951, Mississippi Valley Gas Company (Mississippi Gas), a Mississippi corporation with its principal place of business at Jackson, Mississippi, filed an application pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to acquire and operate certain facilities of Mississippi Power and Light Company (Mississippi Power), a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at Jackson, Mississippi. Mississippi Power joined in the application, requesting that the Commission take such action as it might deem appropriate with respect to the proposed sale and transfer to Mississippi Gas.

The facilities proposed to be transferred consist of the existing gas systems owned and operated by Power Company in the counties of Adams, Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, De Soto, Grenada, Hinds, Holmes, Leflore, Montgomery, Rankin, Sunflower, Tunica, Washington, and Yazoo, Mississippi; and, in addition, the existing systems leased and operated by Mississippi Power in the counties of Humphreys, Leake, Sharkey, and Tate, Mississippi. The systems owned by Mississippi Power include 1,199 miles of 3-inch equivalent pipe, and the systems leased by Mississippi Power include approximately 242 miles of 3-inch equivalent pipe, and include, among others, transmission and distribution systems constructed and owned by the Town of Carthage, and the Bolivar, Deer Creek, Delta, and De Soto natural gas districts, all of which are political subdivisions of the State of Mississippi.

The purchase price for the entire properties to be acquired by Mississippi Gas is $11,151,128. Mississippi Gas proposes to finance the acquisition of such facilities by the sale of debt securities and common stock. The Applicants request that the matter be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the Commission's rules.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of January 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52–567; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[Project No. 2035]

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

NOTICE OF ORDER MODIFYING LICENSE (MAJOR)

JANUARY 10, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on October 5, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order, entered October 2, 1951, modifying license (Major) on rehearing in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-545; Filed, Jan 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2061]

IDAHO POWER CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER ISSUING LICENSE (MAJOR)

JANUARY 10, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on October 26, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order, entered October 23, 1951, issuing license (Major) in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-546; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 10056]

MACKAY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CO., INC., AND ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO, INC.

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In the matter of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., and All America Cables and Radio, Inc., Docket No. 10056, File Nos. 596-C4-ML-51, 595-C4-ML-51; applications for modification of licenses to delete certain conditional provisions relating to communication between New York, New York and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

It is ordered, This 9th day of January 1952 that the hearing on the above-entitled applications will commence at 10:00 a. m. March 18, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-572; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26691]

CAST IRON PRESSURE PIPE FROM MASSACHUSETTS, VIRGINIA, AND OHIO TO ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 11, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: C. W. Boin and I. N. Doe, Agents, for carriers parties to Agent Boin's tariff I. C. C. No. A-848.

Commodities involved: Pipe, cast iron pressure, and fittings, carloads.

From: Burlington, Florence, and Phillipsburg, N. J., Boston, Mass., Lynchburg and Radford, Va., Coshocton, Dayton, Newcomerstown and Warren, Ohio.

To: Points in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and extended zone "C" in Wisconsin.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. W. Boin's tariff I. C. C. No. A-686, Supp. 109; I. N. Doe's tariff I. C. C. No. 272, Supp. 101; L. C. Schuldt's tariff I. C. C. No. 3388, Supp. 157; Penn. R. R. tariff I. C. C. No. 2000, Supp. 149.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-553; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26692]

DOORS, SOLID COMPOSITION CORE FROM ALGOMA, WIS., TO THE SOUTH

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 11, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. E. Kipp, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. A-3808.

Commodities involved: Doors, solid composition core, faced with veneer made from native woods, woods of value, or foreign woods.

From: Algoma, Wis.

To: Points in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates; L. E. Kipp's tariff I. C. C. No. A-3808, Supp. 7.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-554; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26693]

DOORS, SOLID COMPOSITION CORE FROM ALGOMA, WIS., TO OFFICIAL TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 11, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. E. Kipp, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariffs I. C. C. Nos. A-3186 and A-3887.

Commodities involved: Doors, solid composition core, faced with veneer made from native woods, woods of value, and foreign woods.

From: Algoma, Wis.

To: Points in official territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: L. E. Kipp's tariff I. C. C. No. A-3887, Supp. 2; L. E. Kipp's tariff I. C. C. No. A-3186, Supp. 115.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-555; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[CDHA 31]

FINDING AND DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS UNDER THE DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ACT OF 1951

JANUARY 15, 1952.

Upon review of the construction of new defense plants and installations, and the reactivation or expansion of operations of existing defense plants and installations, and the in-migration of defense workers or military personnel to carry out activities at such plants or installations, and the availability of housing and community facilities and services for such defense workers and military personnel in each of the areas set forth below, I find that all of the conditions set forth in section 101 (b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Public Law 139, 82d Cong., 1st sess.) exist.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 101 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 and by virtue of the authority vested in me by paragraph number 1 of Executive Order 10296 of October 2, 1951, I hereby determine that each of said areas is a critical defense housing area.

Sumter, South Carolina Area. The area consists of Sumter County, South Carolina.

C. E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-672; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 9:58 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 31-582]

SINCLAIR OIL CORP.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION

JANUARY 10, 1952.

Sinclair Oil Corporation ("Sinclair"), a registered holding company, having filed an application on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, pursuant to section 3 (a) (3) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"), requesting that it and its subsidiaries, as such, be granted an exemption from the provisions of the act, except the provisions of subparagraphs (b), (c), and (e) of section 11 thereof; and

The Commission having on December 21, 1951, issued notice of filing and order (Holding Company Act Release No. 10970) in respect of said application giving interested persons until January 4, 1952, within which to file a request to be heard with respect to said application, and granting for a period of 30 days the exemption as requested, and said order having further provided "that unless a hearing upon said application be requested of or ordered by the Commission on or before January 4, 1952, an order may be entered granting the exemption as requested without limitation as to time"; and

The Commission not having received a request for a hearing with respect to said application within the time specified in said notice, or otherwise, and the Commission not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission, for the reasons set forth in the order of December 21, 1951, (Holding Company Act Release No. 10970) and in the findings and opinion and order (Holding Company Act Release No. 10969) approving the plan filed by The Mission Oil Company and Southwestern Development Company pursuant to section 11 (e) of the act, finding that during the period between December 21, 1951, and the consummation by Sinclair of the divestment of the common stocks of Southwestern Development Company, Colorado Interstate Gas Company, and Westpan Hydrocarbon Company, as provided in said plan, Sinclair will be only incidentally a holding company within the meaning of the provisions of section 3 (a) (3) of the act, not deriving directly or indirectly any material part of its income from any one or more subsidiary companies, the principal business of which is that of a public-utility company, and that upon the consummation of such divestments it will cease to be a holding company as defined in the act; and the Commission further finding that the exemption as requested would not be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers, and deeming it appropriate to grant the exemption as requested, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified:

It is ordered, That the application of Sinclair Oil Corporation on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries for exemption of it and its subsidiaries, as such, from all of the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, except the provisions of subparagraph (b), (c) and (e) of section 11 thereof, be, and it hereby is, granted, subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the Commission under section 9 (a) (2) of said act, and subject to the condition that the divestment by Sinclair of the common stocks of Southwestern Development Company, Colorado Interstate Gas Company, and Westpan Hydrocarbon Company be consummated in accordance with the provisions of the plan and of Rule U-44 (c) promulgated under said act; and that this order shall become effective upon its issuance.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-549; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2774]

CHIPPEWA AND FLAMBEAU IMPROVEMENT CO. ET AL

NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE, SELL, AND ACQUIRE COMMON STOCK

JANUARY 10, 1952.

In the matter of Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company, Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company, Northern States Power Company, all Wisconsin corporations; File No. 70-2774.

Notice is hereby given that Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company ("Chippewa"), Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company ("Eau Claire"), and Northern States Power Company ("Northern States"), all Wisconsin corporations which are subsidiaries in the holding company system of Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation and a registered holding company, have filed a joint application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("the act"), and have designated sections 6 (b), 9 and 10 of the act and Rules U-23, U-24 and U-43 thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions, which are summarized as follows:

Applicants state that Chippewa operates four water storage reservoirs on the headwaters of the Chippewa and Flambeau rivers above the generating plants of Northern States, Eau Claire, and four other companies, which utilize the services of Chippewa in regulating the flow of said streams; that Eau Claire operates a dam on the Chippewa River and certain electric equipment, the entire output of which is sold to Northern States; that Northern States operates as an electric and gas utility company in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota; that Northern States owns the entire capital stock of Eau Claire and 55.17 percent of the capital stock of Chippewa.

Chippewa proposes to issue and sell not to exceed 193 additional shares of its capital stock at the par value of $100 per share, initially offering same to its water power users according to their proportion of "cubic foot storage fall" as set forth in Article VI of Chippewa's Articles of Incorporation. Any stock not subscribed for by the users on the first offering, Chippewa proposes to offer to subscribing users who hold less than the total number of shares to which they are entitled, in proportion to their deficiency. Chippewa expects that all stock will be taken in the initial and secondary offerings. However, any shares which then remain unsubscribed, Chippewa proposes to offer to all its stockholders in proportion to their then holdings.

Northern States and Eau Claire state that they intend to subscribe for the full number of shares to which they are entitled on the initial and subsequent offerings.

It is stated that the proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used to provide Chippewa with needed general funds which have been depleted by capital expenditures.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has issued a certificate authorizing Chippewa to issue the additional common stock as proposed.

Chippewa has estimated its expenses in the matter at $210, of which $150 is for legal fees.

It is requested that the Commission's order be expedited and made effective forthwith upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than January 25, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., request in writing that a hearing be held on such

matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by said application-declaration which he desires to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after said date said application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-550; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2765]

APPALACHIAN ELECTRIC POWER CO. AND RADFORD LIMESTONE CO., INC.

ORDER AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY FROM PARENT TO SUBSIDIARY

JANUARY 9, 1952.

Appalachian Electric Power Company ("Appalachian"), an electric utility subsidiary company of American Gas and Electric Company, a registered holding company, and Radford Limestone Company, Incorporated ("Radford"), a wholly-owned non-utility subsidiary company of Appalachian, having filed a joint application-declaration and an amendment thereto pursuant to sections 7 and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") and Rule U-43 of the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder regarding the following transactions:

Appalachian owns approximately 36 acres of real estate in Pulaski and Montgomery Countries, Virginia, together with certain machinery and equipment located on such real estate. It is represented that such real estate, machinery and equipment, which is carried on the books of Appalachian at $121,345.61 as of October 31, 1951, was originally acquired by Appalachian in connection with the development and construction of its Claytor hydro-electric project in Pulaski County, Virginia. Appalachian now proposes to convey said real estate, machinery and equipment to Radford.

Radford's present capitalization consists of 50 shares of $100 par value common stock all of which is owned by Appalachian. Radford proposes to amend its Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws in order to effect an increase in its authorized capital to 1,500 shares of common stock, par value $100, and issue 1,200 shares of such stock to Appalachian in exchange for the said real estate, machinery and equipment.

It is represented that said real estate, machinery and equipment is no longer used or useful in Appalachian's electric utility business and is now under lease to and is being used by Radford in connection with Radford's limestone quarrying business.

The joint applicants-declarants having requested that the Commission's order herein be effective upon issuance; and

Said joint application-declaration having been filed on December 17, 1951, and an amendment thereto having been filed on January 3, 1952, and notice of such filing having been given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to the act, and the Commission not having received a request for a hearing with respect to said joint application-declaration, as amended, within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The proposed transactions having been expressly authorized by the State Corporation Commission of Virginia, which is the regulatory commission of the State in which Appalachian and Radford are organized and doing business; and

The Commission finding that said joint application-declaration, as amended, satisfies the requirements of the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations thereunder, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that the joint application-declaration, as amended, be granted and permitted to become effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, that said joint application-declaration, as amended, be and the same hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-4.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-551; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 10]

TOBACCO PIPES AND TOBACCO PIPE BOWLS OF WOOD OR ROOT

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

The United States Tariff Commission, on the 10th day of January 1952, instituted an investigation under the authority of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, approved June 16, 1951, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to determine whether the products described below are, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting the concessions granted on such products in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Tariff Act of 1930:	*Description of products*
Par. 1552	Tobacco pipe bowls, wholly or in chief value of brier or other wood or root, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether bored or unbored, and tobacco pipes having such bowls.

Inspection of application. An application for investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 with respect to certain tobacco pipes having bowls wholly or in chief value of briar-wood, provided for in paragraph 1552 of the Tariff Act of 1930, was filed on December 29, 1951, in behalf of the American Smoking Pipe Manufacturers Association. The Commission, however, on its own motion, instituted the investigation with respect to all the products indicated above under "Description of products." The application filed with the Commission is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, U. S. Tariff Commission, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and in the New York office of the Tariff Commission, located in Room 437 of the Custom House.

I certify that the above investigation was instituted by the Tariff Commission on the 10th day of January 1952.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-575; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order 18650]

WYTZE BEYE SMITS

In re: Patent Application No. 80,492 owned by Wytze Beye Smits.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Wytze Beye Smits, whose last known address is Kassel-Wilhelmshohe, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: The continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 324,224 identified as follows:

Serial No.	Date of filing	Inventor	Title
80,492	5-9-49	Wytze Beye Smits	Sparking Plug.

together with the entire right, title and interest throughout the United States and its territories in and to, including

the right to file applications in the United States Patent Office for Letters Patent for, the inventions shown or described in such application,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Wytze Beye Smits, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a person who is and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-584; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18692]

EMIKO SUGITANI

In re: Interest in real property, insurance policies and stock owned by Emiko Sugitani, also known as Emiko Yamamoto. F-39-4052; B-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Emiko Sugitani, also known as Emiko Yamamoto, whose last address is 939 Toride-Cho, Shingu-Shi, Wakayama, Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. An undivided one-half (½) interest in real property situated in the City of Montebello, County of Los Angeles and State of California, particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, together with all hereditaments, fixtures, improvements and appurtenances thereto, and any and all claims for rents, refunds, benefits or other payments, arising from the ownership of such property,

b. All right, title, interest and claim of the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to any and all insurance policies which insure the improvements on the real property described in subparagraph 2-a hereof, and

c. An undivided one-half (½) interest in and to five (5) shares of water stock of Montebello Land and Water Company, a California corporation, which shares of stock are registered in the name of Emiko Yamamoto and Miwako Yamamoto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described in subparagraph 2-a hereof, subject to recorded liens, encumbrances and other rights of record held by or for persons who are not nationals of designated enemy countries, and

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described in subparagraph 2-b and 2-c hereof,

All such property so vested to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

All that certain real property situated in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lot One Hundred and Five (105) Montebello as per map recorded in Book 78, Page 19 of Miscellaneous Records of Said County; reserving one-half (½) interest in oil and mineral rights that may be developed including gas.

[F. R. Doc. 52-585; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18693]

ROSA GERTIS

In re: Rights of Rosa Gertis under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24543-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rosa Gertis, whose last known address is Apfelallee 5 Munich-Pasing, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 699 291 A issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Frederick W. Gertis, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Rosa Gertis, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a person who is and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-586; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18694]

JOSEPH GROSS

In re: Estate of Joseph Gross, deceased. File No. D-28-13057.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive

Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Maria Theresia Lutz, Anna Walburga Schuetz, August Joseph Schuetz, Karl Anton Schuetz, Irmgard Fimpel and Erwin Schuetz, whose last known address is Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof, and each of them, in and to the estate of Joseph Gross, deceased, is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Hyman Wank, Public Administrator of Kings County, as administrator, acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof, and each of them, be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-587; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18695]

HELENE HAHN ET AL.

In re: Rights of Helene (or Helen) Hahn et al., under Insurance Contract. File No. F-28-3489-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Helene (or Helen) Hahn, whose last known address is Goeschitz, Kreis Schleiz/Thueringen, Germany, and domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Helene (or Helen) Hahn, who there is reasonable cause to believe, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were, nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance issued by the Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, to Max O. Schwedler, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Helene (or Helen) Hahn and domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Helene (or Helen) Hahn, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-588; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order No. 18696]

PAUL ALBERT OEHMICHEN ET AL.

In re: Rights of Paul Albert Oehmichen, et al., under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24627-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Paul Albert Oehmichen, whose last known address is Burgerhaus (22a) Langenberg/Rhld, British Zone, Germany and Selma Albert Oehmichen, whose last known address is Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were, nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 204043 issued by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, to Paul Albert Oehmichen, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid West Coast Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Paul Albert Oehmichen and Selma Albert Oehmichen, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-589; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18697]

MATSUE OTONASHI ET AL.

In re: Rights of Matsue Otonashi, et al., under insurance contract. File No. F-39-91-H-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Matsue Otonashi, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Noaharu Otonashi, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Japan, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

3. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 15 142 699 issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Noaharu Otonashi, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the United States, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Noaharu Otonashi, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-590; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18698]

KATHARINA WARTMANN ET AL.

In re: Rights of Mrs. Katharina Wartmann et al. under insurance contract. File No. D-28-7437-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Mrs. Katharina Wartmann, whose last known address is Seefelden No. 21, near Millheim, Baden, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Mrs. Katharina Wartmann, whose last known address is Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were, nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the net proceeds due or to become due Mrs. Katharina Wartmann under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 10086 issued by the Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Hermann in the State of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, to Ernest Bickel, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-591; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18699]

RICHARD AND ELLA HUBSCHER

In re: Debt owing to Richard Hubscher and Ella Hubscher. F-28-11488-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Richard Hubscher and Ella Hubscher, each of whose last known address is 29 Goethe Strasse, Wolfsburg, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation evidenced by a check, dated November 1, 1940, in the amount of $427.45 payable to Richard Hubscher or Ella Hubscher and drawn on the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, said check representing the fifth dividend on Claim No. 2-9589 against the First National Bank-Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and any and all rights in and under said check,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Richard Hubscher and Ella Hubscher, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-592; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18700]

ADOLF NUSSBAUM

In re: Stock owned by Adolf Nussbaum.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50

U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1–40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Adolf Nussbaum, whose last known address is 37 Colmant Street, Bonn Rhine, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Six (6) shares of $100.00 par value, 6 percent cumulative prior preference capital stock of Market Street Railway Company, 58 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, evidenced by a certificate numbered NY012138, registered in the name of Adolf Nussbaum, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and any and all rights under a plan of liquidation effective December 19, 1950, of the aforesaid Company,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Adolf Nussbaum, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a person who is and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-593; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18701]

IRENE RENATE ALICE VON RIBBECK AND CARL WILLIAM HOLM HANS HENNING VON BOSE

In re: Bank accounts owned by Irene Renate Alice von Ribbeck and Carl William Holm Hans Henning von Bose, also known as Hans Henning von Bose. F-28-13389-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1–40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Irene Renate Alice von Ribbeck, whose last known address is Schloss Zeil, Leutkirch, Kreis Wangen, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That Carl William Holm Hans Henning von Bose, also known as Hans Henning von Bose, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947 was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Irene Renate Alice von Ribbeck by Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore, Calvert and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, arising out of a checking account, entitled Mrs. Irene Renate Alice von Ribbeck, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Carl William Holm Hans Henning von Bose, also known as Hans Henning von Bose, by Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore, Calvert and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, arising out of a checking account, entitled Mr. Hans-Henning von Bose, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Irene Renate Alice von Ribbeck and Carl William Holm Hans Henning von Bose, also known as Hans Henning von Bose, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947 were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-594; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

GIUSEPPE DE VITO PISCICELLI ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Giuseppe de Vito Piscicelli, Rome, Italy; Claim No. 45850; Mary de Vito Piscicelli, Sanfelice, Naples, Italy; Claim No. 45851; Margherita de Vito Piscicelli Sorvillo, Salerno, Italy; Claim No. 45852; Arturo de Vito Piscicelli, Naples, Italy; Claim No. 45853; one-fourth of $2,815.11 in the Treasury of the United States to each claimant. All right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of Giuseppe de Vito Piscicelli, Mary de Vito Piscicelli Sanfelice, Margherita de Vito Piscicelli Sorvillo and Arturo de Vito Piscicelli and each of them in and to trusts established pursuant to Subdivision 22 of Article 4 of the Will of Richard Delafield, deceased.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-596; Filed, Jan. 15, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]